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MARRIAGE.

At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. G. J. Williams, JAMES BLAIR, to JANE MITCHELL BROWN, second daughter of JAMES BROWN, of Greenock, Scotland. [524]

DEATHS.

On the 26th inst., at the Peak Hospital, EDWARD JAMES HAGAN, aged 32. [537]
At 60, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 22nd February, 1897, MAUD BEATRICE, the dearly beloved wife of JAMES REYNOLDS.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 25th January arrived per M. M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, on the 28th February (34 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Hongkong Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to over \$46,000.

Messrs. G. D. Boring and A. J. Raymond have joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The King of Korea has left the Russian Legation, where he has been residing for nearly a year past, and returned to his palace.

Mr. Lowder has made a further apology to Miss Jacob in which he explicitly withdraws every word he said imputing the existence of questionable relations between her and the late Mr. Carew.

The Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting had under consideration a letter from the Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce, asking if the Shanghai Chamber intended taking any action about the charges for postage made by the Chinese Postal Service. It was decided to reply that the Chamber saw no present reason to move in the matter.

The following telegram has been received from the Singapore Government:—"Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagasaki declared to be infected smallpox. Quarantine at discretion of Health Officer."

There was a heavy snowfall at Yokohama on the night of the 19th February and quite six inches were lying on the street on the morning of the 20th. There was also a severe earthquake shock the same morning.

From the *Mercury* we learn that the pegging out of the route surveyed for the Shanghai-Woosung Railroad was to be commenced on Monday, 22nd February, and that the construction will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Meingoon Prince, who claims to be heir presumptive to the throne of Burmah, and who has been residing at Saigon, surreptitiously left that city on the 15th January last and is reported to be now in a Chinese town on the Burmah frontier.

According to a Bangkok letter to the *Courier d'Haiphong* the King of Siam has conferred the title of Chow Phya on two Java ponies. Chow Phya is a title of nobility corresponding to that of Duke. M. Rollin-Jacquemyns, the foreign adviser, has also been created a Chow Phya. Can the statement as to the ponies be true, or is it an invention of an enemy of the Siamese?

Information has come from Nanking that the Viceroy has at last recognised the serious nature of the Bennertz claim, and is anxious to know why he cannot get back his steamers and what is to be the fate of the *Ningchow*, which is still at Hongkong; he is accordingly detaining at Nanking the three officials who chartered the steamers to Bennertz & Co., and insists on their bringing the dispute to a speedy termination.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—The Chinese Company controlling the launches now running on the river offers free passage to all missionaries travelling on its boats. As this is done without solicitation on the part of the missionaries it may be accepted as indicative of appreciation of their work on the part of the Directors of the Company. Special thanks are due the members of the Liu family, who are its principal shareholders.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited, held on the 22nd February after the ordinary annual meeting, it was resolved to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of six thousand new shares of Tls. 50 each. It is intended that the new shares shall be offered to the existing shareholders in the proportion of three new shares for every ten old ones at a premium of 40 per cent.

The injuries to the N.Y.K. steamship *Yechigomaru*, that got recently impaled upon the ram of the *Narcissus* at Chemulpo, are more serious than was at first believed, and it will take some time to effect even such temporary repairs as will enable her to be lifted off the mud. Mr. James Johnston, of Boyd & Co., Shanghai, who proceeded to the scene of the accident by the *Chow Chow Foo* some two weeks ago, has contracted with the N.Y.K. on behalf of his firm to effect the necessary repairs, and the vessel will accordingly be taken to Shanghai as soon as she can be safely floated. *Nagasaki Shipping List*.

Electric light machinery has arrived at Hangchow, bought through a foreign firm at Shanghai. As the capital for the new Electric Light Company, amounting to Tls. 30,000, has not been all subscribed, the Manager, Mr. Lu, has not been able to buy the larger machinery for lighting the streets of Hangchow, as was intended. With the stock on hand, therefore, the new company will only supply light to private consumers.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, after careful consideration of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong enclosing copy of a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor, protesting against the action taken by the Colonial Government in levying Light Dues on shipping, together with a letter on the same subject from the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. at Shanghai, has decided to reply that, while fully recognising the principle that light dues should only be levied on shipping for light-house purposes, the Chamber could not support any protest against the action of the Hongkong Government until they were in possession of full information as to the reasons which actuated the Government in levying the taxation complained of.

A farewell banquet is to be given to H. E. Wu Ting-fang by the Chinese community of Hongkong on Friday evening next. H. E. the Governor, H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. Buller, H. E. Major-General Black, the members of Council, the principal officials, and the heads of the leading European firms are to be included in the list of invitations. The following is the Committee:—Messrs. Wong Shing, Chairman; Fung Wa Chün, Hon. Secretary; Ho Tung-Hon, Treasurer; Li Sing, Liao Tsz San, Chiü Yü Tin, Leong Pui Chee, Lau Wai Chuen, Tang Yik Man, Ho Fook, Chow Tung Shang, Chan Kit Shan, Lo Tsz Chung, Loo Chee Tin, Chan Pui Po, Chan Chun Chuen, Sin Tak Fan, Tam Tsz Kong, Lau Yam Chuen, Chan Shut Cho, Ku Fai Shan, Lan Hip Chee, Kwai Hoi Chuen, Fung Ming Shan, Chan Lai Kam, Kaw Hong Take.

The King of Siam, according to the *Siam Free Press*, has definitely arranged to visit England in June next to be present at the celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. His Majesty will travel by a Siamese vessel. The programme so far arranged is as follows. The *Mahachakri* leaves Bangkok about the first week in April and proceeds direct to Genoa, where the yacht will be left to follow, and the royal party will proceed by train. Halts will be made in Italy, Switzerland, and France, the longest stay being made in England, where the King will remain during the celebrations in June. From England the royal party will proceed by the *Mahachakri* to Sweden, Denmark, and St. Petersburg, where another long stay will be made. His Majesty deems it right and proper that, as the present Czar has visited Siam, the compliment should be returned by a Siamese visit to Russia. It is surmised that the King may possibly come back about next September, when an effort will be made to induce His Majesty to travel via the United States, the *Mahachakri* meeting the returning party at Hongkong or one of the Japan ports. During the absence of the King, Siamese affairs will be managed by a Council of Ministers, with the Queen as head.

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR JAPAN.

The scheme for placing the currency of Japan on a gold basis has now been formulated, and that it will before very long be carried into effect we think there can be little doubt. The change is an undesirable one, but will be less disastrous in its effects on the development of Japan now than it would have been had it been made before the rapid appreciation of gold took place; and as the existing silver currency is to remain in circulation and continue unlimited legal tender there will be no sudden change in the general level of prices. The free coinage of silver, however, is to be stopped, and the consequently diminished demand for the white metal and the increased demand for gold will contribute to maintain the divergence in the relative values of the two metals. Though nominally of unlimited legal tender the silver yen will become virtually a mere token coin, in the same way that the silver coins of the United States and France have become mere tokens. On this point a curious mistake has been made by the *N. C. Daily News*, which, after giving the scheme as set out in the Japanese papers, says:—"This is called by the *Japan Mail* 'Gold Monometallism,' but it is obviously not monometallism at all, but bimetalism with a fixed ratio. This is the desire of the heart of all bimetalists, but they do not want the ratio that Japan proposes to adopt, 1 to 32." The use of the word "obviously" in connection with such a glaring misstatement is rather amusing. What the bimetalists want is to have the mints open to gold and silver alike at a fixed ratio; whether the ratio should be 1 to 32 or 1 to 16 is a detail, but the bimetallic principle is that no restriction should be placed on the use of either metal as money. Japan, by closing her mint to silver, shuts out that metal and demonetises it except in so far as it may be used as a token currency. Again, our Shanghai contemporary says:—"There is another trouble that is inseparable from the attempt to keep two metals circulating at a fixed ratio in a country, while the market value outside of each of them in terms of the other is continually fluctuating, and that is, that Gresham's Law comes inevitably into operation. If silver falls below the ratio of 1 to 32, Japan will lose her gold; if it rises above that ratio, she will lose her silver. It is proposed, indeed, to stop the export of gold by putting a premium on it, as is done, when necessary, by the Bank of France, while the value of the silver is to be kept up, as in India, by stopping the coinage; but this is not gold monometallism." Gold monometallism it is, most decidedly. A fall in silver will not drain away gold from Japan except to the extent of the value of the silver yen at present in circulation outside Japan, and presumably it is for the purpose of redeeming those coins that a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold is to be held available when the operation is undertaken. When those coins, or so many of them as may be available, have returned to Japan, a fall in silver will no more cause a drain of gold from that country than it causes a drain of gold from England. On the other hand, if silver were to rise Japan might experience some temporary inconvenience through the intrinsic value of her token coins being too high, but that could be easily and speedily remedied by striking new tokens of a lower intrinsic value, an operation to which her

foreign creditors could not object and which would be a matter of domestic concern only. Presumably, however, the Japanese statesmen responsible for the scheme put forward are satisfied that there is no prospect of a rise in the gold value of silver beyond the ratio they have fixed, and the change proposed will in itself have a tendency to prevent any rise, if not indeed to bring about a fall. On the other hand, there seems some reason to believe that the appreciation of gold has reached its maximum, or nearly so, and that the future fluctuations in the relative values of that metal and silver are likely to be confined within comparatively narrow limits. If that should be so, not only is Japan not likely to experience any difficulty in the manipulation of her currency, but the change to a gold standard will have little effect upon her trade either for or against. Had she effected the change when the yen was worth three shillings she would have had to bear the same loss from the fifty per cent. appreciation of gold that other gold standard countries have had to bear, but it seems improbable that gold will continue to appreciate at the same remarkable rate that it has during the past twenty years.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS TARIFFS FOR THE LAND AND SEA TRADE.

Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the so-called concession granted to the Russo-Chinese Railway Company to the effect that Chinese Customs dues for imports and exports carried across the Russian frontier shall be one-third lower than in the case of sea-borne goods. Instead of being something new this is merely a declaration of a previously existing right. Our contemporary the *Hongkong Telegraph*, however, apparently overlooking the treaty provisions already in force on the subject, says that "The Russians are to be congratulated on scoring a great diplomatic success in respect of the reduction of Customs dues on imports from and exports to Russia by the new railway, and it is a question whether the thanks of all foreigners interested in the trade with China are not due to the shrewd representative of the Czar in Peking who, ever on the alert to strike when China should be unable to refuse to consent to his overtures, however unpleasant, has thus obtained a great concession that may be rendered beneficial to all nations, in view of the fact that the 'most favoured nation' clauses of the treaties can, no doubt, be made operative in the premises. It would be manifestly unfair, and opposed to the spirit of the 'favoured nation' clauses of the treaties, to admit Russian goods one-third lower than sea-borne goods and levy the usual dues on all sea-borne goods at the same time, for were this done the Russians, and Chinese trading under Russian auspices, could under-cut all who failed to use the railway. We trust to learn in due course that Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD has not been slow to take every advantage of the 'opening' which such great concessions, assuming the reports to be true, to Russia unquestionably entails. . . . One thing is clear and it is that if Russia has obtained the right to import and export by the Manchurian railway on payment of one-third less duty than is payable at the Chinese Custom-houses on goods imported and exported by steamers, then the British Minister should decline to discuss

any further the proposal of the Chinese Government to raise the import duties from 5 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*."

If our contemporary had been aware of the facts of the case it would have dealt with the matter on a different line of argument, though probably it would equally have arrived at the conclusion that it is manifestly unfair that goods arriving by one route should be charged less duty than goods arriving by another. Unfortunately, however, Great Britain, in common with France and Russia, has already conceded this dangerous principle. In the Russian Convention of 1862 for the regulation of the land trade it is provided that "Russian merchants transporting Russian merchandise shall on their arrival at Tientsin pay import duty at the rate of one-third less than that specified in the general foreign tariff." In the French Convention of 1887 it is agreed that in order to develop the trade between China and Tonkin as rapidly as possible foreign goods imported into Yunnan and Kwangsi from Tonkin shall pay only 70 per cent. of the import duties collected by the Customs at the Coast Ports in China. Proceeding on the same lines, in the Burmah Convention of 1894, with a view to the development of trade between China and Burmah, the Chinese Government consents that for six years from the ratification of the Convention the duties levied on goods imported into China by the Burmah route shall be those specified in the general tariff of the Maritime Customs diminished by three-tenths. There are corresponding provisions with respect to the export trade, only there the reduction is still greater. Great Britain having thus accepted a special concession to herself in the way of a remission of duty on merchandise conveyed by a particular route is not in a position to oppose the continuance of concessions of the same nature previously granted to other Powers.

The concessions referred to, however, were granted when railways were still in what appeared to be the distant future. Now we have railways reaching out their arms towards China from the North and the South. Whether a difference of one-third in the Customs dues chargeable on goods will have any material influence in directing the present sea-borne trade of the Treaty Ports to the railways when they are completed may be doubtful, but in the competition of rival routes every cent in the way of charges must tell to some extent. If it be found that a large volume of trade is developed by the railways China in the interests of her own revenue would naturally desire an equalization of the duties and would have a good case for opening negotiations to that effect with the Powers concerned, representing that under the changed conditions the special agreements have ceased to be equitable, they having been arrived at when land carriage was slow and costly and the trade unable to bear the same duties as sea-borne trade. Under the present circumstances, however, it is hardly open to invoke the favoured nation clause, certainly not to Great Britain, in view of the Burmah Convention. What might be done, perhaps, is to advance a claim for a reduction of duty on goods conveyed by the West River route, shortly to be opened. If the French are allowed to import goods into China by the Red River at a reduction of thirty per cent. on the general tariff of the Maritime Customs, why not grant a similar concession to the trade of all nations by the West River route? We have not much expectation of this view being adopted, but it seems a very reasonable one.

PUBLIC COMPANIES AND THEIR RESERVE FUNDS.

The advantage to a Public Company of building up a substantial reserve fund in times of prosperity has been strikingly illustrated in the case of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. At the annual meeting yesterday the Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the fact that after the lapse of some years they were again able to strengthen the position of the Company by adding to the reserve fund as much as the articles of association permit of. The original articles limited the reserve fund to the sum of one million dollars. That amount having been reached when the report for 1886 was presented, and it being deemed desirable that the fund should be further augmented, an extraordinary meeting was held on the 22nd February, 1887, that is ten years ago, at which the articles were altered to the effect that "The reserve fund having now reached the sum of \$1,000,000 the General Managers and the Consulting Committee may appropriate from time to time so much of the profits as they may deem desirable to the reserve fund until the said fund shall amount to the sum of \$1,500,000, provided always that such annual appropriations shall not exceed ten per cent. of the said profits." In the balance sheet for 31st December, 1886, the item appeared "To reserve fund, amount reserved from the profits of 1869 to 1885, \$1,000,000." The following year the sum of \$31,486 was carried to the reserve fund, and, after deducting this amount, the profit shown was \$262,200, and the dividend paid was no less than \$27.50 per share. Then the lean years set in and the dividend for 1887, paid in 1889, fell to \$16.50. For the year 1888 a dividend of \$23 was paid and \$24,563 added to reserve fund; for 1889 the dividend was \$18 and the addition to the reserve fund \$3,951; for 1890 the dividend was the same and no addition was made to the reserve fund; for 1891 the dividend was \$17½ and again no addition was made to the reserve fund, while for the year 1892 the dividend fell to \$16 and the sum of \$60,000 was withdrawn from the reserve to meet loss in exchange on remittances to London, thus reducing the reserve fund to its former figure of \$1,000,000. Since then there has been no additions to the reserve fund until yesterday, when the sum of \$21,688 was carried to the fund from the profits for 1895. The dividends for the intervening years have been for 1893, \$14; 1894, \$9.05; 1895, \$22. It will thus be seen that in ten years the dividends have fluctuated between \$27.50 and \$9.05, and had it not been for the interest earned on the reserve fund it would have been impossible in some years to pay more than two or three dollars. The sun of prosperity is again shining on fire insurance business, rate-cutting having been suspended for the time being, but in view of the experience of the past it would be wise for the various companies to take advantage of the good times to strengthen their reserves very materially and to be content with the payment of moderate dividends. The *bona fide* investor, the only person besides the insurer whose interests it is necessary to consider, does not desire extraordinarily large dividends with the risk of seeing them cut down in a few years by two-thirds; what he desires is a steady return that he can depend upon with safety. The permanent

interests of insurance companies dictate a policy of strengthening the reserve, and the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company would be wise to remove the limitations on the ultimate amount of the reserve fund and the amount that may be appropriated to that fund in any one year.

THE BLACKBURN COMMISSION.

It was a happy inspiration that prompted the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to send a Commercial Mission of Inquiry to China. The members of that Commission could not fail to gather a great deal of valuable information which if not exactly new would receive more attention from the manufacturers of Lancashire than they are wont to give either to reports of the Consuls or the complaints of the merchants and traders who handle their goods in Eastern Asia. When the British manufacturer is informed by a Consul of such and such an opening in a certain country he is too prone to exclaim: "Oh, the business is so small; it is not worth competing for." Or when advised by an agent abroad that so many pieces of a certain class of goods can be placed if he will alter the width or the weight, he will write out promptly that it will not pay to alter the looms for such an order. And the order then goes to a Continental maker, who, while gaining little or no profit by that special transaction, manages to obtain an opening, and by and by develops a considerable trade in a new line. Or it may be a question of colour, and the British manufacturer will not depart from his old shades, with the result that the business presently leaves him. In metals and tools the British manufacturer, again, will not cater for the consumer; he considers that the consumer ought to take what is placed before him, and is mightily surprised later on to find that the trade has passed him by, foreign makers having shown more disposition to consult the buyer's taste. In a vast variety of ways the British manufacturer has lost ground of late years, chiefly because he has shown want of adaptability to requirements and because he has not, like his Teutonic competitor, striven to create new lines of business. He has been satisfied with the orders that came to him, and has not cared to put himself out of the way either to make new business or to make special effort to preserve his own trade.

It is satisfactory to find that the Blackburn Commercial Mission have been able not only to grasp these facts, but to put them forcibly before their Chamber in their reports. Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, a member of the Blackburn Chamber Committee, speaking at the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, although not at liberty to give the contents of the reports received from the Commercial Mission, which were very voluminous, said the key-note was undoubtedly to the effect that if they wished to keep the trade of China they must make goods suitable to the Chinese. "Hitherto," he added, "we had made goods such as we thought ought to be wanted instead of trying to find out what really was wanted. Some bundles of yarn made in China had been received, and these would be forwarded to Oldham. If Oldham could make a similar article at a reasonable price, he believed there was a large amount of trade to be done in that direction in China." There are numerous articles, such as lastings, Spanish stripes, union cloths, llama braids, hosiery, glass, aniline dyes, and other goods

that have slipped into the hands of Continental makers which might probably be made as cheaply in Great Britain had the same attention been given to the manufacture. There are others, again, in which the British manufacturer is gradually losing way, such as yellow metal, bar and rod iron, bamboo steel, wire nails, the two latter having indeed almost entirely left them. These are facts which the British merchants in China have again and again endeavoured to bring home to the manufacturer, without avail. Secure in his belief that because the home demand had increased and that therefore his works were still busily occupied, the trade was as flourishing as of yore, he shut his eyes to the truth and would not be persuaded that the industry was really declining. The Blackburn Mission will be able to rudely dissipate these dreams, and, we hope, succeed in convincing British manufacturers that if they are to hold their own in the future they must not only study the requirements of the consumer abroad, but that they must resort more to technical training and a thorough knowledge of chemistry. Above all things the British manufacturer should beware of the temptation to despise small things. It is largely due to their careful attention to the supply of small wants that the Germans have gained such a hold on the markets of the Far East. In many instances they have created a business for themselves; and it must be conceded that by their indefatigable industry and intelligent observation they have richly deserved the success attained.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited, held on Saturday, reference was made by the Chairman to the slow progress made with the reclamation fronting the Hotel property. "It is," said Mr. OSBORNE, "some two-and-a-half years since this section was commenced and although we have the assurance of Government that no unnecessary delay has occurred we cannot but feel that we have cause to be dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, the more so as there does not appear to be any prospect of a definite date for its completion." The Hotel Company is only one of many interests adversely affected by the delay in proceeding with this section of the reclamation, and the most important consideration of all is the danger to the public health arising from the present condition of affairs. The Government, we believe, is in somewhat of a quandary, and it might be well if a representative committee of business men were appointed by his Excellency to consider and report upon the subject. From an engineering point of view it is not considered advisable to proceed with the building of the sea wall until the foundation has finished settling, and when that will be no one can possibly tell; it may be five years, or ten years, or twenty years. It would, however, be quite feasible to proceed with the work, but with the possible consequence that owing to continued sinking of the foundation the wall might become irregular in level and it might be necessary ultimately to add another course. That would not be a very serious matter, but Mr. COOPER, as a professional man, declines, we hear, to go on with the work on his own responsibility until he is satisfied the foundations are in such a condition that the wall when completed will be perfect. The Government on its part declines to assume the responsibility of giving the Director of Public Works

instructions to proceed with the work forthwith and to disregard for the time being the possible effect of the sinking of the foundations. The matter seems to us eminently one for practical business men to settle, having before them on the one side full professional opinions as to the probable effect of proceeding with the work at once and on the other hand their own knowledge and any further evidence that may be offered to them as to the effect from a commercial and hygienic point of view of waiting for the uncertain time when the foundations shall have finished settling. From a business point of view we think there can be little doubt as to what the decision would be, assuming, as we have reason to believe, that the probable effects of subsequent sinking would not be beyond the power of engineering skill to cope with without any very large expenditure.

THE WHASANG MASSACRE AGAIN.

At the recent annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the China Association the Chairman, Mr. R. M. CAMPBELL, referred once more to the Whasang massacre and the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the Chinese officials who were responsible for allowing the outrage to occur. He read a telegram received from Sir NICHOLAS O'CONNOR, the then Minister, in August, 1895, in which his Excellency said that the Consul had been instructed to proceed at once under military escort to the scene of the outrage to hold an enquiry with a view to the prompt punishment of the culprits concerned, high or low. Eighteen months have elapsed and Mr. CAMPBELL asks "What has happened to the Chinese officials who were in Foo-chow at the time?" Answering his own question, he says that nothing has happened to them and he urges that the matter should not be allowed to be forgotten. Mr. CAMPBELL deserves the thanks of the foreign communities in China for his attempt to revive public interest in this important matter, which has thus far been dealt with so ineffectually. A few coolies were executed in connection with the crime and others were sentenced to banishment, but the officials, on whom the greatest responsibility rested, have been retained in their appointments. This immunity from punishment is calculated to confirm them in the impression that after all the murder of a few *fan-kwei* is an indulgence that may be permitted without fear of serious consequences to themselves. It was even reported a few months ago by our Foochow contemporary that two of the culprits concerned in the massacre who were originally sentenced to death, but whose sentences were commuted to banishment, had been allowed to return and were at their homes near Kucheng carrying on their former occupations, either in calm defiance of or with the full knowledge of the officials. This report has never been denied and there seems no reason to doubt its accuracy. The action of the Fukien officials throughout showed that their sympathies were with the murderers, and it is much to be regretted that they were not made an example of immediately after the occurrence of the outrage, by being dismissed the public service for ever. Although their punishment at this late date would be less effective as a warning to other officials it would nevertheless do good, but it does not appear that anything is being done in the matter. Can it be that the British Government considers justice satisfied by the execution or banishment of the mere instruments of the crime, while the influential instigators and counsellors are allowed to escape?

REVIEWS.

An Epitome of the Chino-Japanese War, 1894-95. Compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office by Captain N. W. H. Du BOULAY, R.A. London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIS very useful epitome of the Chino-Japanese war, compiled with technical skill, will be welcomed and appreciated by those who desire to have a clear and succinct account of that memorable conflict. Captain Du Boulay has performed his task with conspicuous success. As may be gathered from the fact of its being an official publication, the epitome does not aim at being a popular or entertaining history, but is intended for the student of warfare. The first chapter gives a statement of the naval and military forces of China and Japan; in the second chapter we have a brief summary of the events leading up to the war, and in the succeeding five chapters the events of the war itself are recorded, while in a series of appendices we are given tables showing the strength and losses on both sides in the principal battles, the expenditure of ammunition, etc. In his account of the Wei-hai-wei campaign, where it is commonly supposed the Chinese made as good a defence as their resources permitted of, Captain Du Boulay says:—"It was stated that the shrapnel caused such losses amongst the garrison that it brought about the surrender; but the only shrapnel shells fired by the Japanese were from the 9-in. mortars on the 9th February, and though these may have inflicted considerable loss on the garrison of the extreme western fort, and possibly also on board the *Chen-yuen*, such loss was only local and should not have affected the whole garrison of Liu-kung-tao."

We make the following extracts from the first chapter:—

"The conduct of the war by the Japanese was marked by a very complete decentralisation. Commanders of armies or detached forces were given definite objectives (one at a time) by the Imperial Head-quarter Staff, and were then allowed a free hand in carrying out their work, and the same system was followed within the armies and divisions.

"Orders from Japan went by cable to Fusan, and thence by telegraph to the 1st Army. For the 2nd Army, up till 30th December, orders were telegraphed to Ping Yang Inlet or Chemulpo, and thence taken by steamer to the Liaotung peninsula; but on the 30th December the telegraph line round the coast by Takushan and Pitsuwo to Chinchou was completed so that from that time the 2nd Army was in direct telegraphic communication with Japan."

Past and Future of Formosa. By Rev. W. CAMPBELL, F.R.G.S., English Presbyterian Mission, Taiwanfu, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

THIS is a reprint, from *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for August, 1896, of a very interesting paper. Mr. Campbell has had a long residence in Formosa and is fully acquainted not only with the present conditions of the island but also its past history. After a brief description of Formosa, in which reference is made to the want of good harbour accommodation and the possibility of improving that which exists Mr. Campbell enters on a historical summary, from which we make the following extract:—

"Coming down to more recent times, we find that certain events which took place in Formosa during 1842 attracted the notice of many Europeans at home and abroad. The first Anglo-Chinese war had just been closed by the Treaty of Nanking, when two British ships were driven, by stress of weather, on to the north-west coast of the island, the wretched persons who came ashore being brought to await instructions from the local Chinese officials. After consultation, those civil and military underlings concluded that the opportunity was a very favourable one for enriching themselves and obtaining substantial promotion in their respective services. They commenced proceedings with a wholesale plundering of the two ships, and by inflicting as heavy fines as possible on any private individuals who had been found looting on their own behalf. Those miserable sailors and pas-

sengers who escaped the dangers of the sea were then marched down the island to Taiwanfu, where they were most scandalously treated during four months of imprisonment there and were at last led out beyond the Great North Gate of the city, where they suffered decapitation to the number of one hundred and ninety-seven."

"The report sent up to Peking quite ignored the cessation of the war with Britain, represented that two of the enemy's battleships had attempted to land troops on Formosa, but that during a severe engagement the Imperialists proved equal to the occasion, attacking and vanquishing the foreign barbarians with great loss of life. Trophies of war were also forwarded in the shape of articles which had been stolen from the two ships, while marks of the Imperial favour were besought for those who had conspicuously distinguished themselves in securing this most glorious victory."

"Of course, there was a terrible outburst of feeling amongst Europeans in China when the real facts of the case came to light. Some would have at once proceeded to overthrow the dynasty, and few dissented from the proposal that the services of the still present squadron should be made use of, but wiser counsels prevailed in the end, for in the face of a profound expression of regret from Peking, the condign punishment of many Formosan officials, and the peace which had only recently been proclaimed, it was felt that this question was one we could not well take out from the region of diplomatic treatment."

Reference is then made to the opening of the island to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin, to the difficulty with Japan in 1874, the events of the Franco-Chinese war, and the development of the island under Liu Ming-chuan, which brings us down to the period of the more recent and sweeping changes. Referring to the terms demanded by Japan as the price to be paid by China for the restoration of peace Mr. Campbell says:—

"There is reason to think that the proposal to occupy Liaotung was a piece of mere diplomacy on the part of the Japanese, because, so far as natural resources are concerned, the place is useless, while huge warlike establishments would have been necessary to retain it. It was otherwise with Formosa, for that is a country rich in coal and agriculture, one which completes the line of islands reaching up so easily through Majicosima and the Loochoos to Japan itself; and one, especially, whose occupation had long been a cherished aim of the subjects of the Mikado. Wishing, therefore, to make sure of the island, an additional demand was made, about which discussion was certain to take place; and so Japan gave up the Liaotung peninsula on the European Powers guaranteeing an additional seven and a half million pounds of indemnity, no objection at all being made to the cession of Formosa. The whole transaction may become more intelligible to us on remembering that the Oriental mind is very fond of working in curves, its method of obtaining any desired object being to say a great deal about something else."

The suggestion is interesting, but we think inaccurate. Japan desired Liaotung, we believe, not merely to bargain with, but because she wished to obtain a foothold, as a Continental Power in Asia. Be that as it may, however, she had to surrender Liaotung, but was allowed to retain Formosa, no opposition being offered to her in that quarter by other Powers. As to the future of the island Mr. Campbell says:—

"One may forecast a little, by considering, on the one hand, what Japan itself now is, and, on the other, the expressed determination of its rulers that Formosa, body, soul, and spirit, must be made a part of their empire. Connecting these two things, then, it goes for the saying that before long good roads will be all over the island, that the all-way will be carried down from north to south, harbours opened, and a proper currency introduced, with parliamentary representation, upright officials, skilled native doctors, newspapers, and cessation of work every seventh day in all Government offices. Of course, too, there will be things to vex the soul of the European merchant and the Christian missionary, but great things will be expected."

from such a people as the Japanese have proved themselves to be. The movements of population under the new order of things will be interesting, and be likely to appear in (a) the departure of many Chinese from Formosa; (b) steady increase in the number of Japanese immigrants; and (c) in the result of civilising influences brought to bear on all the non-Chinese speaking tribes. These and other matters make up a problem of first-class importance, and one cannot but accompany Japan with gentle wishes through this critical, yet very hopeful period of her history."

SUPREME COURT.

24th February.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. J. SERCOMBE SMITH, (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE) AND A COMMON JURY.

FORGERY.

Wong Sun Pau was charged upon three counts. The first charged him with having feloniously forged a certain promissory note dated the 5th September, 1896, for \$1,000 purporting to be chopped with the chop of the Man Wo Shang firm as makers, with intent thereby to defraud, on the 5th September, 1896. The second count charged him with uttering the same promissory note, knowing the same to be forged, with intent to defraud; and the third count charged him with the embezzlement of \$1,000 belonging to the Man Wo Shang firm.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman) instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. L. Denny) conducted the prosecution and Mr. H. E. Pollock, instructed by Mr. H. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office), appeared for the defence. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and the following jurors tried the case:—Messrs. F. V. Friere, W. A. Sparkes, F. D. Maclean, C. A. S. dos Remedios, F. J. da Rocha, V. C. da Rocha, and J. Goodmann.

The Attorney-General explained that if the charges contained in the first two counts were found proved by the jury they should acquit upon the third count, as if the promissory note was a forgery the prisoner received no money upon it on account of his firm; if upon the other hand the promissory note was considered by the jury to be a bona fide one the prisoner must have received \$1,000 on account of his firm for which he had never accounted. In this particular case the original promissory note having been obtained by the prisoner from the possession of Mr. Ho Wyson after criminal proceedings had been commenced at the Police Court against himself and Chan Fook, the imaginary payee of the note, the prosecution would have had some difficulty in proving the forgery had it not been that a copy of the note had been made and supplied to Mr. Hastings, who was acting for the Man Wo Shang in the suit in the Summary Jurisdiction which was brought upon the note. This being so, and Mr. Pollock not objecting to secondary evidence being produced, and the note having been traced to the prisoner's solicitor and notice to produce having been given, there was no great difficulty in proving the contents of the forged document and in obtaining satisfactory evidence as to the contents of the original note.

The hearing of the case lasted all day, and the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of forgery and uttering a forged document, that is, on the first two counts.

When called upon to say why judgment should not be passed upon him the prisoner stated that it was a trumped up case and denied having written the forged document, a statement somewhat inconsistent with that of the prisoner's counsel, who stated that the prisoner made the note, but got the money upon his own account and without any intention to defraud his partners.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to five years imprisonment with hard labour on each count, the punishments to be concurrent, and after sentencing the prisoner stated that without prejudging the matter he thought the action

taken with reference to the disappearance of the original note had not been satisfactorily cleared up and if the Attorney-General wished to make any application to the Court with reference thereto the Court would be glad to consider it.

26th February.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR J. W. CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

TAM YAU CHUNG V. WONG TSUK YAU AND ANOTHER.

In this case the plaintiff moved for the further consideration of an administration suit. Mr. J. J. Francois, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Monusey), appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

His Lordship made a decree in accordance with minutes agreed upon between counsel on both sides and adjourned the further consideration of the matter with liberty to apply.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the offices on the 25th February. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present—Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

An official return from the General Department, Bombay, showed that from the 6th January to 19th January there were in Bombay 1,058 cases of plague resulting in 807 deaths.

SMALLPOX AT HYOGO.

From the 11th January to 3rd February there were 198 cases of smallpox in Hyogo resulting in 104 deaths.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended 13th February the death rate was 19.1 per 1,000 per annum, as against 30.8 for the corresponding period of last year. For the week ended 20th February the death rate was 17.8 as against 30.6 for the corresponding week of last year.

SMALLPOX IN THE COLONY.

The following letter was laid on the table:—
Sanitary Board Office,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Board, the following statistical report of the cases of smallpox which have been reported during the current year. It will be seen that all the European cases, with the exception of one that occurred on board H.M.S. *Centurion*, were imported, while several of the Chinese cases were also imported; but in the great majority of these latter cases no information can unfortunately be obtained owing to the desertion of the patient by the friends as soon as the nature of the disease becomes apparent to them.

It will be seen that most of the Chinese cases have occurred in No. 9 Health District, which lies to the west of the Government Civil Hospital, and two of the Inspectors of Nuisances are at present engaged upon a house to house visitation of this district, and I beg to recommend that the western district defined by the Board as affected by smallpox under by-law 22 of the by-laws made under Ordinance 15 of 1894 on December 29th, 1896, be extended to Eastern Street on the East, High Street on the South, and the Eastern boundary of Inland Lot 797 on the West,—I have the honour to be &c.,

FRANCIS W. CLARK.

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Clark's report showed that from 13th January to 24th February, inclusive, there were 96 cases of smallpox in the colony, that being the total for the current year. Of these 24 were European cases, the remainder being Asiatics.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said that half of the Chinese cases in the city occurred in

No. 9 district and he moved in accordance with the suggestion in his letter that that district be declared affected. Although there was really no cause for alarm he felt that it was absolutely necessary to seek for cases, as the Chinese themselves would never report them.

The PRESIDENT seconded the resolution, which was carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

MASONIC QUADRILLE PARTY.

The United Service and St. John's Lodges gave a highly successful dance at the City Hall on Friday evening. Among the guests who attended were His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, Admiral and Lady Buller, and Major-General and Mrs. Black. The proceedings throughout the evening were most enjoyable and every one of the officials did his utmost to ensure the pleasure and comfort of the numerous guests. Most of the Masons wore regalia and so added considerably to the picturesque quality of the ball room, which were tastefully and not excessively decorated with masonic emblems, flags and banners, and foliage, under the superintendence of Brother Cusack. The music was supplied by the band of the *Centurion* and dancing was kept up until the very early—much too early, many thought—hours of the morning. There was nothing wanting to complete the success of the dance and whether it was in the dancing rooms, or in the card room, or in the supper room the arrangements were in every way thorough and therefore much appreciated.

The following was the dance programme:—

- 1.—Quadrille ... "Jolly Company."
- 2.—Masonic Valse ... "Grand Lodge."
- 3.—Schottische ... "Chicago."
- 4.—Lancers ... "La Cigale."
- 5.—Valse ... "Donan Wallen."
- 6.—Valse ... "Love's Story."
- 7.—Quadrille ... "The Lily of Killarney."
- 8.—Barn Dance ... "Iola."
- 9.—Valse ... "Eldorado."
- 10.—Polka ... "Royal Navy."
- 11.—Lancers ... "Haddon Hall."
- 12.—Quadrille ... "Jack in the Green."
- 13.—Valse ... "Fair Nagasaki."
- 14.—Lancers ... "Minnie Midnight."
- 15.—Schottische ... "Twigger Vous."
- 16.—Valse ... "Ma Belle Adorée."
- 17.—Lancers ... "Utopia."
- 18.—Masurka ... "Diana."
- 19.—Valse ... "La Serenata."
- 20.—Quadrille ... "La Rosiere."
- 21.—Barn Dance "Dancing in the Barn."
- 22.—Circassian Circle

The General Committee was constituted as follows:—Worshipful Brothers W. A. E. Hoile, W. C. H. Hastings, G. J. W. King, H. J. Watson, J. Lowrie, W. L. Ford, J. Bryant, J. Bilton, J. Andrews, and H. L. Stringer; Brothers D. Hall, H. B. Bridger, W. H. E. Smith, W. Farmer, J. Bremner, W. G. Whybrow, J. G. Newbury, G. Watling, J. Cusack, W. Burgess, D. J. McKenzie, and R. Graham; S. W. Hurst (Hon. Treasurer), Robert Harvey (Hon. Secretary).

The arrangements were carried out by the following sub-committees:—

INVITATION—Wor. Bros. H. E. A. Hoile, W. C. H. Hastings, J. Bilton, H. J. Watson, W. L. Ford, R. Harvey, and R. W. Bro. J. Andrews.

DANCE—Wor. Bro. J. Bilton, Bros. W. G. Whybrow, D. J. McKenzie, J. C. Newbury, and J. Cusack.

DECORATION—R. W. Bro. J. Andrews, Wor. Bro. J. Bryant, Bros. H. B. Bridger, J. Cusack, W. Farmer, and J. Burgess.

Refreshments and Supper—Wor. Bros. G. J. W. King, H. L. Stringer, Bros. W. Farmer, R. Graham, G. Watling, S. W. Hurst, D. Hall, and W. H. E. Smith.

The P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, which started from Penang at 6.30 on Thursday evening, 4th February, and arrived in Colombo harbour at 11.30 on Monday morning, the 8th, is reported to have covered the distance in record time. The captain of the vessel says that the current helped her wonderfully, so that on Sunday she travelled 390 miles. It usually takes over four days to reach Colombo from Penang.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION

The news of the fall of Silang was received with enthusiastic rejoicing at Manila. All the Spanish men-of-war were decorated, while on shore the bells of all the churches were rung, the houses were decorated, and bands of music paraded the streets.

The following is a summarised translation of an article which appeared in the *Comercio* of the 19th February:—

The Spanish flag has floated over the fallen walls of Silang since eleven o'clock this morning. The Royal March is played over the redoubts of rebels and robbers. The hour of justice has sounded for that ungrateful Tagalo town and the machetes of our Cazadores have commenced to punish the miserable assassins of women and and priests, assassins who have gorged themselves with human flesh, sparing neither infancy nor old age. Scarcely have we any loss to report. When the cannon destroyed the trenches and break up the arteries of treason and the impositions of cowardice, those who were bravos behind stone walls, who affected to be invincible, take advantage of the cover the country affords and fly like cowards. Victor Belarmino, the Caesar of duplicity, and those heroic captains in cocked hats, fly terror-stricken before the assault of our soldiers. As was to be expected, the men of Silang defended what they professed to love so much only by flight.

The inventors of a nationality who have our nationality, those who in the shade of Masonry and the darkness of the Katipunan have cultivated an ardor for war, may now convince themselves that Spain does not easily surrender her conquests. Here in this country of the Philippines, in whose defence Goiti died, where Manrique de Lara imprinted Castilian ardor, where flowed the blood of Alcega, Salcedo, Desmarinas, and Simon de Anda, no one can allege priority of right or proprietorship of any description; the country belongs to Spain and is part of Spain, which has known how to defend it against the Moros of Sulu, of Mindanao, and of Borneo, against the Dutch, the Chinese, the English, and the Japanese. Here are the graves of our ancestors, the golden dust of our martial history.

Lives there a single Tagalo whose life and honour have not been defended by Spanish hearts? Slaves of the lowest class are they, the bastard sons who yesterday rebelled against the mother country and to-day, victims of their own blindness, bite the dust, having realised not a single ideal or aspiration.

How was the news received? What a rare picture! The sky of a resplendent azure, the sea of an emerald green, flags of a thousand colours floating in the breeze, and the cannon once more announcing with their tongues of thunder that the Spanish arms are invincible!

Miserable savages deceived by uncertain spirits, recognise the facts and submit, so that ye may escape the machetes of the Cazadores. Whither will ye flee? Not to Imus, for our soldiers knowing the way, thither will they proceed in pursuit of you.

Haiphong has been amusing itself with a "fete enfantine." At three o'clock in the afternoon a procession took place. At the head was a dwarf with a drum-major's staff; next came seven trumpeters, and then a group of cyclists in grotesque costumes, followed by twenty-six decorated carriages occupied by the children, all in fancy dress. The procession having passed through the streets in good order, crowds lining the way all along the route, a farce was played in one of the school-rooms, during which refreshments were served to the children and presents distributed. After this came a lottery drawing and a dance, which continued until six o'clock. The whole affair appears to have been an immense success and the "grown-ups" were so affected by the fun that a suggestion to resume the dance at nine o'clock, after the little ones had been put to bed, was promptly adopted and an improvised ball was held which continued until two o'clock next morning. In the procession Mr. Jack's carriage, containing his children, was got up as a wild-beast cage and was led by M. Donsdebès in the character of a superb Negro.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Hon. Secretary of the local Indian Famine Fund) sends us the following telegram, which was received yesterday:—"Secretary, Famine Fund, Calcutta, to Chairman, Famine Fund, Hongkong. Warmest thanks for second contribution. No question as to reality of famine. Missionary reporting from Jubbulpore on 15th states that of 981 starving wretches admitted to poor-house one in seven died from exhaustion notwithstanding every care."

The Honorary Treasurer of the Indian Famine Relief Fund begs to acknowledge receipt of the undernoted subscriptions:—

Already acknowledged	£43,210
Subscribed by Canton community	685
Fred. and Laura Dodwell	100
Kelly & Walsh	100
H. E. Tomkins	50
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	50
W. T.	50
J. M. Beck	25
M. B. Polishwalla	25
S. B. Bhabha	25
F. T. Richards	20
Queen's College Staff	19
A. J. May	10
T. K. Dealy	10
J. W. Jones	10
C. H. Grace	10
J. B. Consins	10
J. M. S. Alves	10
R. (Canton)	10
Gaol Staff, extra subscription	6
Capt. T. Rouin	5
L. F. Carvalho	5
H. Hyndman	5
C. Danenberg	5
K. E. Vaid	5
Union Church Offertory 21st February	273.56
Wong Lai Yuen	200.00
G. P. Lammert	25.00
R. D. Vania	5.00
Red Fish	5.00
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.	250
Employees Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay	185
Admiral Sir Alex. Buller, K.C.B.	100
Arthur Anderson	5
Chater & Mody	250
Douglas Steamship Co.	250
Officers, Royal Artillery	65
Heusermann, Herbst & Co.	50
Hongkong Hotel Staff	32
A. Parsee	10
A. Zoroastrian	10
Anonymous	5
	\$46,180.56

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the office of the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) on the 26th February. Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving presided and there were also present—Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. H. Lewis, M. D. Ezekiel, A. Ross, F. Maitland (Consulting Committee), G. T. Veitch (Secretary), J. Y. V. Vernon, G. H. Potts, Paul Jordan, J. R. Michael, D. Gillies, R. C. Wilcox, C. S. Sharp, T. Arnold, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, D. K. Sliman, G. C. Cox, D. D. O. O'Kiefe, G. C. Anderson, V. A. C. Hawkins, J. A. Chinoy, J. B. Coughtrie, D. C. Campbell.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for the last fortnight, as read. I think I may safely congratulate shareholders on the statement of accounts now presented, which enables us to recommend the payment of a bonus to contributing shareholders, a dividend of \$22 per share, and after a lapse of some years to again strengthen the position of the Company by adding to the reserve fund as much as the articles of association permit of. The proposed addition to the reserve fund will doubtless meet with your approval and be a matter of satisfaction to all

connected with the Company. The position of the 1896 account you will also find most satisfactory; the premium income shows a substantial increase, and the amount at credit of interest account, notwithstanding reductions in rate for fixed deposits, is larger than last year. Charges and commissions are slightly greater, as is only natural with increased business. The losses sustained to 31st December were a little less than the previous year at the corresponding date, since then further losses to the extent of about \$16,500 have occurred, the chief item being one of \$15,000 sustained at Cholon, the Chinese quarter of Saigon, through the late disastrous conflagration there. The keen competition that so long existed for fire insurance business in this part of the world has to a great extent ceased, and equitable tariffs of rates have been established at the majority of Eastern ports. I trust these tariffs will continue to work as satisfactorily as they are doing at present, in which case the outlook for the Company is better than it has been for some few years past. As stated in the report, our mortgages have been revalued and show ample margin on the amounts advanced. It does not occur to me to make any further remarks, but before moving the adoption of the report and accounts as presented it will give me pleasure to reply to any questions which shareholders may have to ask.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. WILCOX—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts. I think we have all great cause for congratulation in the report before us, which shows very good results as compared with previous years and which promises also for the next year even better results. I am sure we all concur with the policy of the General Agents in devoting a substantial sum as addition to the reserve, because it is eminently necessary to keep up the reserve fund, although I am glad to notice that the causes for anxiety in the matter of competition are not so great as formerly. I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

Carried.

Mr. ARNOLD—I beg to propose that the appointment of Mr. F. Maitland on the consulting committee in succession to Mr. S. G. Bird, be confirmed, and that the present members, Messrs. Chater, Lewis, Ezekiel, Ross, and Maitland be re-elected.

Mr. SHARP seconded.

Carried.

Mr. JORDAN proposed the re-election of Messrs. Fullarton Henderson and A. Coxon as auditors.

Mr. HO TUNG seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will, as usual, be sent out to-morrow.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, was held on Saturday, at noon, in the Hotel. Mr. E. Osborne presided and there were also present Mr. R. C. Wilcox, W. Parfitt (Directors), C. Mooney (Secretary), G. C. Cox, Captain Goddard, Ho Tung, Ip Chi Fong, Wong Kam Fuk, Chan Chan Nam, Leung King Shan, Ho Yam Nam, and Sang Kee.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, with your permission we will accept the report and accounts as read. There is not much that I can usefully add to the report, which, considering all things, will, I trust, be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The prospects at the beginning of the half year were rather discouraging, the plague appearing to frighten away the few tourists who would otherwise have come this way. During the latter months, however, business improved and this improvement, coupled with the most rigid economy in every department, has enabled us to show better results than we at first anticipated. To the closing of Pedder's Wharf we attribute the decline in our billiard room and bar receipts and until the reclamation fronting

the Hotel is completed I fear we cannot hope for any substantial improvement from these sources. Your Directors have addressed the Government upon the apparently slow progress made with the work and we shall continue to bear the matter in mind. It is some two and a half years since this section was commenced and although we have the assurance of Government that no unnecessary delay has occurred we cannot but feel that we have cause to be dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, the more so as there does not appear to be any prospect of a definite date for its completion. With regard to the suggested half yearly appropriation of \$6,000, this sum, in the opinion of the Board, is necessary to meet the extensive wear and tear of furniture, outlery, linen, &c., and the general upkeep of building. The expenses in connection with these items will vary from year to year and in order to equalise the charge on each half year's working we think it desirable to deal with the matter in this way. During the past eighteen months we have been able to spend \$32,645 out of earnings on much needed improvements, including new boilers, pumping machinery, &c., and recently we have purchased a complete refrigerating plant which should enable us to economise on our ice bill and, what is of greater importance, to materially improve our victualling during the hot months. I have nothing further to add, gentlemen, except to congratulate you on the improved aspect of the Company's affairs and to warn you that although so large a sum has been spent on improvements there still remains much to be done to put the Hotel in really first class order. Nothing has so far been spent on the exterior of the building; the repairs and colour-washing of which cannot be much longer deferred, and the older portion of the Hotel will also require constant repairs. Your Directors, however, will continue to spare no effort to again place the Company upon a dividend paying basis and they have reason to feel hopeful of the future. (Applause.) If any gentleman has any question to ask I shall be happy to reply.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Captain GODDARD seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Cox proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Messrs. E. Osborne and R. C. Wilcox.

Mr. Ho TUNG seconded.

Carried.

Mr. CHAN CHAN NAM proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and W. H. Gaskell as auditors.

Mr. WONG KAM FOOK seconded.

Carried.

Captain GODDARD—May I ask when the refrigerating plant will be at work?

The CHAIRMAN—In about one month's time.

Captain GODDARD—And what is its capacity for ice-making?

The CHAIRMAN—Its capacity for ice-making is 3 cwt. a day, but we shall not use it for that. We hope we shall not want ice, because everything will be cooled by the refrigerator. We shall want only just sufficient ice for the hotel. That concludes the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary annual general meeting of the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the Bank premises on Saturday. Mr. Stollerfoht presided and there were also present Mr. D. Gillies, Mr. Kwan Hoi Chuen and Mr. Chan Kit Shan (Directors), and numerous shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, your Directors in submitting to you the accounts and report for the past year are happy to state that steady progress continues notwithstanding the exceedingly keen and increasing competition in banking business in the Far East. From the accounts now presented to you, you will see that besides paying the same dividend, i.e., 2/6 per share, your Directors propose placing \$12,000 to reserve, carrying forward \$2,599.92 to next account. On comparing the items in the accounts you will yourselves be able to note the progress made, which, under the cir-

cumstances, may be considered satisfactory. Government securities belonging to the Bank are much larger this year. The whole amount is held in London, as we find it necessary, in order to facilitate our financial operations, to keep a fairly large sum available in London and to do so it suits our purpose better and is more economical to keep such sum in Government securities earning interest than to leave the money idle or next to idle in the hands of our London Bankers. Our note issue, though small, continues to be appreciated and keeps out very well in the hands of the public; in fact, our credit is such that we could easily circulate a far larger amount of notes. The account of furniture, stationery, and stamps has been reduced by about \$1,700. Eastern markets generally are going through rather trying times, the position of silver not having improved since December, 1895, and the future being very uncertain. The world's production of gold in 1896 was not so large as in 1895 and therefore the tendency towards the appreciation of gold (which we hoped had been arrested) still exists and may ultimately cause our local exchanges to drop to a lower level. The famine and now the plague in India are seriously affecting our trade with that country, while the rebellion in the Philippines and the continued unsettled state of Formosa have both helped to limit the volume of transactions with those countries. It is to be hoped, however, that all these are simply passing evils and that trade all round will improve. With these remarks, gentlemen, I now beg to move that the accounts and report be adopted and that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share be paid.

There being no questions, the adoption of the report and accounts was proposed by Mr. STOLLERFOHT and seconded by Mr. KWANG HING LOONG.

Carried.

Mr. LEE CHIN HING proposed that Messrs. Stollerfoht and Kwan Hoi Chuen be re-elected Directors in Hongkong and that Mr. Wotton be re-elected a member of the London Committee.

Mr. WOO YIK TAI seconded.

Carried.

Mr. SEE FUNG CHUN proposed that Mr. J. H. Cox and Mr. W. Hutton Potts be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 each, and that Messrs Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths and Co. be re-elected auditors in London at a remuneration of 25 guineas.

Mr. TZE YAM seconded.

Carried.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited, was held at the Company's offices, Shanghai, on the 22nd February. Mr. H. R. Hearn presided, and there were present Messrs. C. J. Dudgeon, E. J. Hogg, and A. McLeod (directors), H. S. Wilkinson (legal adviser), and a large number of shareholders, representing in all 4,460 shares.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and, testifying as they do to the growing prosperity of your company, your directors hope they have been read and examined with approval. With your permission we will now take them as read. I must first bring to your notice a clerical error in the report. The amount due for the final dividend, if carried, should have been stated as Tls. 47,566 instead of Tls. 48,566, and the amount to be carried forward as Tls. 2,108.92 instead of Tls. 1,108.92. The report briefly describes what has been doing during the year in respect of the several estates, and I therefore think I need not enlarge upon this, but I am ready to answer as best I may any questions put to me in regard to them. A matter, however, I have specially to refer to, and that is the question of the increase of capital. At our last annual meeting, you will remember, you were good enough to authorise your directors to issue a further million of debentures. We have not yet availed ourselves of that authority, but the increasing scope of the company's operations demands more money. Our present capital and borrowings on debentures are fully and remuneratively employed. We want further funds for the buildings now going up, or projected,

and for the ultimate development of our estates while, if we have anything to spare beyond that, we have an ample field for it in mortgages. After mature consideration we have decided to propose to acquire the money we want by the issue of new shares in the first place, and these fully paid-up. It would of course be cheaper to borrow on debentures solely—to issue partly paid-up shares—depending mainly upon debentures—but we have thought that the slight sacrifice that the shareholders would be making by the introduction of new shares (of which, however, they themselves would have the first offer) would be compensated by the firmer basis on which the company would stand; and that debentures when again issued would thereby be held in the same high esteem as are the present. Now with regard to the accounts, I will make some comments on their salient points. Rents shows a gross increase over last year of some Tls. 30,000; so do fire insurance, water, repairs, taxes, to the extent about Tls. 24,000. The increase in fire insurance, etc., comes about naturally from added buildings; and from a higher value we have to set on former buildings, since to replace them, in case of accident, would cost more money. We shall have to face, too, in the future an increase in the item of taxes by the higher assessment now placed on our land. Advertising comes a good deal higher than it did last year, Tls. 630 as against Tls. 174. This arises partly from an 1895 item paid this year, but mainly from the charge on debentures and shares. Agency and directors' fees are now put on the footing assigned in the articles of association. Interest is the amount paid on our borrowings, less what we have earned on mortgages. Legal expenses are Tls. 1,200, against Tls. 357, for which the cost of the debenture and trust deed has largely to account. The result of the working account is an increase over last year in the balance passed to profit and loss of Tls. 21,205. Profit and loss account now shows the profit arising from the sale of Fogg's estate, say Tls. 30,983.54. Coming to our assessments the several estates stand at their actual cost; and it may be interesting to you to know that since we took them over we have spent some Tls. 564,000 in building and that buildings now being erected or in immediate contemplation will require about Tls. 200,000. Our mortgages exceed those at the end of the last year by Tls. 266,517; and this is a business in which we are glad to employ as much as we can of the funds at our command. The reserve fund we propose to increase, as the report tells you, by about the amount gained on Fogg's estate. A glance at the accounts will show that this is not a cash reserve, but an undivided profit, put to a separate account, and employed in the business of the Company. In conclusion, I may congratulate you on the possession of what have proved to be valuable properties. The increasing importance of the Settlement is favouring you greatly; and while we do not propose to, so to say, rack-rent our tenants, we do seek, and do easily obtain, reasonable additions to our rent rolls; and I may say that we look for further improvement under this head from leases in the course of expiring. And our tenants should not feel aggrieved at this, since it is notorious that the price of land, of labour, of material, is much higher than it was. We are continuing to build as fast as we can see our way to, and I may mention that the houses built since we started number 172 foreign and 1,293 Chinese. Before proposing a resolution as to the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions or to listen to any comments in respect of them. I beg to propose "That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed."

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. McLeod, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the directors be authorised to pay a final dividend for the year 1896 of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to shareholders on the register at this date."

Proposed by Mr. C. Bois, and seconded by Mr. E. Davis, Mr. A. McLeod was re-elected a director; and at the instance of Mr. Styan, seconded by Mr. Young, Mr. C. A. King was re-elected auditor.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

At the conclusion of the annual general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held. Mr. Hearn presiding. The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the resolution I shall be proposing will I hope meet your ready assent. I have already at the meeting just concluded explained why it is we desire to provide more funds and why we propose it by the issue of new shares, rather than by a resort in the first instance to debentures; and we hope you will have recognised the prudence of this course. In the resolution which you have in your hands you will notice that it is proposed that the issue of the shares be on such terms and conditions as the directors shall determine. It is intended that one of these conditions shall be their issue at 40 per cent. premium, say at Tls. 70, a price which we have thought the circumstances of the company well warrant. We have every confidence that the shares will be taken up at that, but the resolution does not state the price; for the reason that we wish to avoid a hard and fast rate being imposed in the issue. The shares, as you know, are in the first instance to be offered to the present shareholders; and we expect to find them so satisfied with the prospects of the company that they will leave few to be taken up outside of their body. You will also have noticed that a shareholder is to be held entitled to three new shares for every ten he now holds, or say in the ratio of one to 3. Thus, a holder of say 176 shares would be entitled to 52 2/3 new shares and eight-tenths. It has been found inconvenient, however, in other companies to have fractional shares; and indeed our articles would not permit of them. We propose therefore to exclude these from the allotment and to dispose of the aggregate of them by tender or otherwise. Any profit arising between the issue price and the sale price will be distributed *pro rata* among the shareholders interested in them. The premium on the new issue we would place to reserve, to be employed, however, in the business of the company.

The Chairman then formally moved the resolution, which was duly seconded and carried.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report submitted to the ordinary meeting states as follows:—

The profit on the working account stands at Tls. 77,695.34, as against Tls. 56,490.58 last year.

The profit and loss account, after deducting the amount of interim dividend paid in July, shows a credit balance of Tls. 80,028.69; and this sum it is proposed to divide as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital (making 9 per cent. for the year).....	48,566.00
To transfer to reserve fund (making it up to Tls. 70,000).....	30,355.77
To carry forward to new account....	1,108.92
Details of the various estates are given in the report.	

The following is the balance sheet presented:—

Assets.	Tls.
Estate No. 1	522,597.28
" " 2	627,598.01
" " 4	130,630.06
" " 5	130,569.46
" " 6	318,202.69
" " 7	13,526.19
Cash due by agents	7,263.70
Sundry debtors	14,564.80
Sundry mortgages	487,900.00
Tals.	2,252,852.19
Liabilities.	Tls.
Capital paid-up	980,120.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank current account	22,062.75
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank advance account	80,000.00
Debentures bearing 6 per cent.	500,000.00
" " 5 per cent.	250,000.00
" " 4 per cent.	250,000.00
Profit and loss account	80,028.69
Unclaimed dividends	71.40
Sundry creditors	50,923.12
Reserve fund	89,640.23
Tals.	2,252,852.19

RAUB.

The Mining Manager's report for the four weeks ending 5th February, 1897, was as follows:—

Raub Hole.—No. 2 Shaft. The main drive going north at the No. 3 (200ft.) level has been extended 164ft., making total distance from the crosscut 1034ft. The lode formation in this level is about 8in. wide, but carries no gold. This drive is being driven to try and find another chute of gold. The main drive going south at this level has been extended 31ft., making a total distance of 302ft. The main ore chute has not yet been out at this level, but we are daily in expectation of doing so; and, from the appearance of the ground, I do not think we will be long. Cutting the ore chute at this level will mean a large extension to our reserves of payable ore in this section. The crosscut going in west from the shaft has been extended 18ft., making the total distance 163ft. There is no change to report from here. In the stopes and on the back of the intermediate level the lode varies from one to two feet wide, and shows fair gold. 161 tons of ore have been sent to the mill from these stopes.

Bukit Koman.—The favourable development in this section still continues in all parts of the mine. In the No. 1 level south, crosscuts have been driven both east and west. That on the east has been driven 41ft.; nothing was got on this drive; and, as it was making a good deal of water, I decided to stop it. The west crosscut was driven 23ft., the end being in clean country. I decided to stop it. 20ft. of this drive carry leaders and bunches of quartz; the whole of which will pay to crush. This, with the width of the lode, makes about 90 ft. of crushing stuff in this end. I have resumed driving the main level. In the south end the lode still maintains its favourable appearance, and is fully 13 ft. wide, showing good gold all through. This end has been extended 29 ft. and is now close on 100 ft. from the crosscut, with every appearance of continuing as far as we like to follow it. The two stopes coming in over the bulk of this drive still maintain their full size and quality of ore. No. 2 level. The total length now driven at this level is 170 ft., 23ft. having been driven since my last report. In the north end the lode has opened out to between 3 ft. and 7 ft. in width, and carries fair gold all through, the rock being very hard and solid. In the south end there is very little change to report. We are still driving on the foot-wall side of the lode on a mixture of slate, diorite, and quartz leaders. This stuff is all being sent over the mullock tips, as it contains no gold. A small soft blucan is coming in on the foot wall side, and I do not think it will be long before this makes a part of the lode. We are allowing the lode to stand on the east side as it is not required. 925 tons have been sent to the mill for crushing from this section.

Bukit Jalis-Boxar.—The entrance to the tunnel has been cleaned up and re-timbered and all is in order to start stoping when required. I have sunk a small shaft 7ft. by 4ft. clear of timber, 51ft. At this depth the water became too strong to go deeper by manual labour. As this is only a prospecting shaft, I have decided to drive and see what the lode is like at this level before going deeper.

Western Lode.—This shaft is now sunk 62ft. below the No. 2 level, and preparations are being made for cutting a plat for No. 3 level; after this is completed, sinking will be resumed for No. 4 level.

Battery.—Two days were lost at commencement of the month in cleaning out the boiler and overhauling machinery. The mill only ran 28 days, crushing 1,878 tons of ore for a yield of 2,400 ounces of amalgam which is quite up to the average of last crushings. Crushing was resumed again the same afternoon and has been continued full time since. This week, being the Chinese new year, all work was suspended in the mines from Saturday last till Friday morning, 5th instant. This has in no way interfered with the crushing, the mill running full time.

W. M. BIRBY.

All but 120 shares in the new Nagasaki Hotel Co. have been locally subscribed, and the directors are now getting ready to start the building.

RIFLE MATCHES.

GRAFTON V. CENTURION.
A rifle match between Grafton and Centurion was shot on Saturday, 28th February, and resulted in a victory for the Grafton by 26 points. The following are the scores:—

	200	300	400	Total
GRAFTON.				
Lieut. Hickley.....	80	25	34	139
P.O. Evans.....	28	31	29	88
P.O. Candler.....	26	28	24	78
U.S. Swift.....	25	30	19	74
A.B. Moore.....	80	33	24	137
A.B. Young.....	27	22	21	70
A.B. Clements.....	27	31	21	79
Pte. Jones.....	29	29	29	87
Total				642

	200	300	400	Total
CENTURION.				
Com. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot.....	29	31	27	87
Mr. Sanders.....	27	22	19	68
P.O. Sargent.....	25	21	24	70
P.O. Peniott.....	27	32	26	85
P.O. Watts.....	24	26	23	73
P.O. Gordon.....	28	28	25	81
Pte. Perry.....	28	24	30	82
Pte. Bullen.....	27	26	27	80
Total				616

SERGEANTS, WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

V. HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A match between the Sergeants' Mess, West Yorkshire Regiment and the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place on Saturday at the Police Range, Kowloon, the Volunteers winning by 79 points. The weather was not favourable to large scores, the day being very cold and rain falling during the competition. Major Sir John Carrington acted as umpire and after the shooting was finished addressed a few words to those present, saying that he was pleased to meet the West Yorkshire sergeants and, although he could not say that he was sorry that the Volunteers had won he thought their opponents were very much handicapped in having to fire with the Maxim Henry carbine after using the Lee Metford rifle, and concluded by calling on the Volunteers to give three cheers for the West Yorkshire Sergeants' team, which were heartily given. Sergeant Major Westcott, in reply, thanked Major Carrington and the Volunteers for their good wishes and stated that, though beaten, his team was not disgraced and hoped to beat the Volunteers next time, and he asked the West Yorkshire men to give three cheers for the Volunteers and an extra one for their Commandant.

Details of scores and conditions are as under:—

Conditions.—8 men aside; 10 shots at 200 yards and 10 shots at 500 yards; 5 shots at each range with M.H. carbine and 5 shots at each range with Lee Metford rifle.

	200	300	400	500	Total
HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.					
Gunner Shepherd.....	24	31	45	22	122
Sergeant McPhail.....	20	21	41	19	101
Sergeant Hayward.....	18	21	39	22	100
Corporal Lamert.....	22	18	41	30	111
Corporal Smyth.....	17	23	40	15	95
Lieutenant Macdonald.....	22	20	42	14	98
Captain Chapman.....	22	19	41	15	97
Bomb Stewart.....	21	15	36	17	89
Total					873

SERGEANTS, WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

	200	300	400	500	Total
SERGEANTS, WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.					
Colonel-Sergeant Bousc.....	11	18	39	20	88
Colonel-Sergeant Barker.....	20	14	24	21	79
Sergeant Hamilton.....	18	19	37	19	73
Sergeant Major Westcott.....	21	17	38	17	93
Colonel-Sergeant Galand.....	17	17	34	16	84
Sergeant Armstrong.....	11	17	28	20	76
Sergeant Clark.....	10	12	23	21	66
Lance-Sergeant Toome.....	20	14	14	18	66
Total					616

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

A three ball game is not generally looked on with much favour, but nevertheless occasions arise when a certain amount of keenness imparts itself to a competition of this nature, and when the players set themselves to "best" each other with a will, a fine match can result. Such was the case last week when a couple of our best local men and an old St. Andrew's hand from the coast pulled themselves together and essayed between them to break the record of the green. The "sporting coaster" was won by a small bit by the local men, who well upheld the honour of the Club the following return of the best of the three balls will show how close the game was, the rounds being as follows:

1st round 4 4 3 8 5 4 3 4—33
2nd round 5 4 4 3 4 6 4 3 4—37

giving an average of just under 4 strokes per hole. The home men won by 2 and 1 up, in holes, on the visitor.

The last monthly competition for the Captain's Cup for 1896 will be played off on the 10th and 18th March, and the "final" for ultimate possession of this coveted prize at an early date thereafter.

Members will be pleased to learn that our late energetic Hon. Sec. has not lost the art of the "ancient" game during his exile in "the Straits" and that, though by no means dreaming of final success in the "Championship," he is "well on the way" thus far. We know the man, and he will win if he can; any way, he has all our best wishes for success.

MR. LOWDER AND MISS JACOB.

MORE MYSTERIES.

The Yokohama papers publish further correspondence between Mr. Lowder and Mr. Scidmore. The former, writing on the 15th February, says:—The publication of the letter I addressed to Miss Jacob on the 13th inst. has resulted in the communication to me of facts which indicate the existence of a depth of duplicity which is to my mind unimaginable, inconceivable, of which I among others have been the unconscious dupe and Miss Jacob the victim. Short of the revelation of professional confidences, Mr. Lowder expressed his readiness to receive any suggestion from either Mr. Scidmore or Miss Jacob as to what further action they would wish him to take for the more complete vindication of her character.

Mr. Scidmore, in his acknowledgment, replies that in spite of all that has appeared in public, a strong and deep impression exists and is freely expressed to the effect that, while recantation has been made of the charge of murder, there still remains the shadow of that terrible charge against a young woman's chastity which had been published to all the world.

Mr. Lowder, in a further letter, says that his "single desire and sole concern" is to satisfy Miss Jacob by doing what is in his power to restore her character to the extent that he has been instrumental in impeaching it, and to that end he explicitly withdraws every word he has said imputing the existence of questionable relations between her and the late Mr. Carew.

The subscription list in aid of Miss Mary Esther Jacob closed on the 17th February. The subscribers numbered 77, and the subscriptions amounted to \$2,500, which will be handed to Miss Jacob.

THE PROPOSED GOLD STANDARD FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese currency scheme, as formulated by one of the Chief Accountants in the Department of Finance, as quoted by the *Mainichi Shimbun* and translated in the *Japan Mail*, is as follows:

- 1.—A weight of 2.2222 *fun* of gold of 900 fineness shall be determined as the unit of Japanese currency and shall be called a *yen*.
- 2.—In the new gold coinage, the only coin shall be a twenty *yen* piece, weighing 4.4442 *monme*, a date design shall be commemorative of the war with China.
- 3.—The minting of all gold coins other than the above shall be stopped, and those already in circulation shall be called in and re-coined.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

- 4.—The gold coins now in circulation shall be exchangeable at the rate of one gold *yen* for two silver *yen*.
- 5.—The coinage of one *yen* silver pieces to private order shall be stopped.
- 6.—When such a course seems necessary, the Government shall be competent to coin one *yen* silver pieces within certain limits.
- 7.—The silver *yen* already in circulation shall be legal tender to an unlimited extent at the fixed ratio to gold.
- 8.—Convertible notes or bank notes, shall be redeemable with either gold or silver.
- 9.—The *Nippon Ginko* shall direct its efforts to withdrawing the gold coins now in circulation.
- 10.—The *Nippon Ginko* shall take steps to change the silver bullion now kept in its vaults for gold.
- 11.—Prior to the enforcement of the new Currency System, a gold reserve of at least 100 million *yen* in new coins should be accumulated.
- 12.—The Currency Regulations, Convertible Note Regulations, and so forth, now in force shall be amended in the above sense.

STORM WARNINGS.

The following notification with reference to storm warnings is published in the *Gazette*:—Storm signals are hoisted on the mast beside the time ball at Kowloon Point. They are similar to those hoisted in the British Isles by order of the Meteorological Office, London.

CONSIDERABLE SOUTHERLY GALES.
A Cone point upwards means that strong winds are probable from the northward or eastward.

CONSIDERABLE SOUTHERLY GALES.
A Cone point downwards means that strong winds are probable from the southward or westward.

These signals are considered justified if followed, at any place within 50 miles of where they are hoisted, by winds of force 6 or upwards to force 12 within 48 hours, and too late if it blows a gale of force 9 before they are hoisted.

VERY HEAVY GALES.
A Drum may be hoisted with the cone at times when the weather forecaster believes that a strong gale, which may possibly reach typhoon force from the direction indicated by the cone is approaching, and a gun, placed at the foot of the mast, is fired whenever the drum is hoisted.

The use of the drum is at present suspended in the British Isles, and no gun is fired there. It is considered justified if followed, at any place within 50 miles of where it is hoisted, by a gale of force 8 and upwards to force 12 within 48 hours, and too late if it blows a gale of force 9 before it is hoisted.

NIGHT SIGNALS.
At dusk whenever a signal ought to be flying, if it were daylight, a night signal will be hoisted in place of the cone, consisting of three lanterns showing white or any colour but all alike, hung on a triangular frame, point upwards or downwards as the case may be. No lanterns are hoisted to represent the drum.

In every case when it is thought that immediate danger is over the signal is at once lowered.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY MRS CAREW.

The *Nippo*, a native paper, states that Mrs. Carew endeavoured to commit suicide by taking poison in the British gaol at Yokohama at about 4 o'clock p.m. on the 5th ult., and her life was seriously endangered for a while. How the poison was conveyed to the prisoner, adds our contemporary, is the question that is now agitating the British authorities at the sister port.

Now while this assertion, coming as it does from a native paper in a town so far removed from Yokohama as Nagasaki, may be absolutely without foundation, it cannot be set down at once as undoubtedly devoid of truth. The unfortunate woman was expected to have been sent to the Hongkong prison by the *Empress of Japan*, which passed here on Thursday, but was under medical treatment at Yokohama when the vessel left, her illness not being specified. A woman of her illustrious might as readily take her own

life to save herself from years of arduous incarceration, as she would that of her husband to subserve far more frivolous ends, and the Japanese can learn good secrets through jail employees that would never be divulged by the English constable or gaoler to a fellow countryman. An effort on the part of the unfortunate culprit to destroy herself could not escape the knowledge of the Japanese, and might thus leak out in a native paper. To be sure, the statement is very possibly erroneous, but it cannot be branded directly as an improbable falsehood under the circumstances now existing.

Nagasaki Shipping List

A CRIMINAL TRIAL IN PEKING.

Readers will remember an account given not long ago, by our Newchwang correspondent, of the capture by Peking detectives, in that port, of a noted brigand and murderer, named Kang, who had eloped with the infatuated daughter of a high Manchu official of the Imperial Court. The name of the Manchu official, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board of Punishments, a Peking despatch dated the 28th of January states that at the first two trials of Kang before a special tribunal in the Board of Punishments, although very cruel tortures, such as kneeling on heated iron chains, being pricked with red-hot needles, etc., had been administered to make him confess to the formidable list of some twenty-nine robberies with murder in each case, of which he had been accused, Kang, in spite of his collar-bone, around which a chain had been passed, being partly bare of flesh, and his ankles being in a shattered condition to prevent his trying to escape while en route from Newchwang to Peking, sturdily refused to sign his name to the list. Being a man of magnificent physique, his constitution and determined will were such as to defy all the extra physical pains of the two trials, for without his signature to the charges the Court could not sentence the man, although there was not the slightest doubt that Kang was really guilty. The investigating judges were, therefore, at their wits' end. It had clearly been demonstrated that cruelty and force had no terrors for their prisoner, and further torture would probably send him to his last account, in which case banishment to a distance of 3,000 li would probably be too light a punishment for the judges. An appeal had therefore to be made to Kang at the third trial, and the judges changing their tactics, became his supplicants. "It was true," they said, "that he (Kang) had heroically borne without a murmur or a wince the most frightful treatment and most excruciating tortures. He was therefore a hero! No one would dare now to say, after all he had suffered, that Kang was not the greatest hero of present times. His deeds and exploits all demonstrated his bravery to the world. There was therefore no necessity to prove any further to the world what a hero he was, and that to confess now without further application of the torture was no disgrace," etc. Seeing signs of relenting on the set features of the prisoner, one of the judges gave orders that a rug be brought for Kang and a couple of native pillows, stuffed with straw, to lean against during his trial. This evidently had some effect upon the prisoner, and one of the judges said aloud, "Kang, you are a hero. All under heaven acknowledge this. When the Emperor calls upon the faithful Minister to die, the Minister dies unflinchingly of his own accord to show his loyalty. If the father calls upon the filial son to die, the son in duty bound binds his neck to the stern decree. A man can't live for ever, you know. With your heroic record, what better moment to die, after you have shown your fortitude and heroism to the world?" Without more ado Kang signed his own death warrant. It should be stated that this trial had lasted three hours, and to keep the prisoner in good humour, he had been constantly supplied with white tea, cakes and pipes of tobacco. But no sooner had he signed his confession than all was changed, and again loaded with heavy chains, Kang was hurried back to Heavenly Prison, only to expire this morning, the next morning, 25th of December, during process, on 18th Jan. Kang was on all the way to the execution ground, and

It was even when the executioner's knife had cut into him several times. A stab with a dagger in the region of his heart silenced the desperado's voice and the rest of the "slicing" and the final severance of the head from the body were then done in silence, although some 10,000 people surrounded the spot.—*N. C. Daily News*.

DISQUIETING NEWS.

Shanghai, 22nd February.

The *Su pao*, a local paper printed in Chinese and supposed to be controlled by Japanese influence, corroborates to-day the report which we published some time back to the effect that Japan has questioned China's right to allow Russia or a Russian Company to construct a railway through Manchuria, Liaotung, the territory that Japan retroceded to China nearly two years ago on condition that it would not be given up to any other power. Private information which has reached us carries the report still further, being to the effect that Japan has formally protested against any such alienation of the interests which she surrendered in the territory in question out of respect to China's sentimental feelings on the subject and the friendly advice of Russia, France, and Germany.

From Korea also news of a disquieting nature has reached us, which we are not at liberty to state more fully to-night than that there is another crisis in Seoul, and a strong party of marines with one gun have been landed from the three Russian men-of-war at Chemulpo and marched up to Seoul.—*China Gazette*.

THE JAPANESE COTTON MILL AT SHANGHAI.

It is evident that the Japanese have decided to have nothing whatever to do with cotton spinning in China. Some time ago we told our readers that the Japanese had purchased land, machinery, and some of the building material for erecting a mill in Shanghai. When the Japanese Government found out that other countries were going to be benefited by the Shimonoseki Treaty, and had decided to form companies and to build mills, they then, it appears, decided that the part of the Treaty referring to manufactures should not be carried into effect, and their nationals learnt this before those of other countries, and quickly decided—although matters had not gone so far—not to build their mill. The reason for this we have already given. We now learn from the Japanese papers that the Japanese shareholders of the Shanghai Spinning Company have decided to dissolve, and that a meeting will be held to discuss the process of carrying out that decision. Should any shareholders be desirous of continuing the project, the land purchased in Shanghai and the plant and machinery will be handed over to them. It is said that about one-third of the capital of the Company comes from Chinese merchants. Hence there is a difficulty about transferring the concern from Shanghai to Japanese soil.—*Mercury*.

THE N.Y.K. AND ITS FOREIGN SERVICE.

ALLEGED HEAVY LOSSES.

The *Osaka Mainichi* states that, as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is losing heavily on every voyage on its European and Trans-Pacific lines, the Company applied in December last to the Department of Communications, asking that a fixed subsidy be granted on these lines, as is done with the Australian line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintains that the lines in question were opened with a view to developing the marine transport business of the Empire, which became necessary after the late war, and the Company was prepared to lose some money by their services. However, the German, French, Russian, and Italian Companies, which are receiving a liberal Government subsidy, have now entered into competition, and it was beyond the power of the Company to engage in the struggle without assistance. The en-

couragement money payable under the Steam Navigation Law cannot be received unless all the steamers of the Company are remodelled and improved, the provisions of the law being very stringent; but in effecting an improvement of the vessels considerable expense and time are required, and during such time the navigation must be stopped. In conclusion, according to the *Osaka Journal*, it was stated that if the application was ignored by the Government and the Diet, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would be compelled to abandon these services, as the Company was under no obligation to continue them and lose money.

The subsidy required is about four million yen. It is said the Minister of Communications desires to grant the subsidy, if the national finances permit, and a conference is shortly to be held between the Finance Minister and a representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN KOREA.

RUSSIAN MARINES LANDED.

Kobe, 22nd February.

Yielding to the solicitations of Cho Hei-shiki and his other Ministers, the King yesterday left the Russian Legation, where he has sheltered himself for the best part of the past year, and returned to the Meirei Palace. He was surrounded by foreign-drilled troops. In consequence of the excitement amongst the populace nearly a hundred Russian marines were landed at Chemulpo and marched up to Seoul to protect Russian interests. There are three Russian, one British, and two Japanese men-of-war in Chemulpo. The Russian landing party took one gun with them up to the capital.—*China Gazette*.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES IN EUROPE.

Mr. Fuha Hikomaro, a Counsellor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has sent to the Government from London a report on the outlook for Japanese manufactures in Europe. His conclusion is that Japan cannot hope at present to compete with the great manufacturing countries of Europe in their own markets. Japanese tastes and Japanese methods differ too radically from the methods and tastes of Europeans. Even in the case of this country's woven fabrics, of which so much has been said, the colours and patterns are quite unsuited to the rapidly changing fashions of people in the West. Moreover, in point of industrial organization, command of capital, and manufacturing experience the Japanese are so far inferior that to pit them against Europeans would be like backing a boy in a contest against a grown man. Fortunately for Japan there are many nations in the Orient to which she is superior in the qualities that make for industrial success. She should make it her chief aim to find customers among these nations. Her practical business men should visit them and study their wants in loco. Such is Mr. Fuha's advice.—*Japan Mail*.

SHENG TAOTAI.

Sheng Taotai has been interviewed by a representative of the *Shanghai Daily Press*. The railway, he said, was sure to prove a success and prove of considerable benefit to the people of China. The branch to Paotingfu will be concluded in about eighteen months' time. From Paotingfu there will be a straight out down to Hankow, and this part is about to be surveyed by Captain Rich in conjunction with Mr. Bash, representing an American railway syndicate. For this section of the line H.E. stated twenty million taels had already been secured, all of which was Chinese money, ten millions belonging to the Government and ten millions being subscribed by merchants in shares of one hundred taels each. All the plant and materials are being purchased by public tender. The construction of the railway from Woosung to Shanghai had been placed in the hands of Mr. Hildebrand, and his Excellency pointed out that he was not prejudiced in the selection of foreigners,

as Mr. Kinder was English, Messrs. Rich and Bash Americans, and Mr. Hildebrand German. It was quite true that a national bank was about to be started. The capital was five million taels, and he had been appointed by Imperial decree the Director-General. The regulations were now being drawn up. The head office of the bank would be situated on the Bund in the set of buildings known as Russell's Buildings. Mr. A. W. Maitland had been engaged as acting manager, he having formerly been manager of the branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin, and the bank would commence business on the 1st of April next. The capital of the bank was subscribed by Chinese in shares of one hundred taels, and the scheme was being heartily supported by Chinese business men. Agencies will be established as soon as possible in all the important cities and treaty ports and abroad.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Holliday, Wise & Co.	100
Butterfield and Swire	100
Wong Lai Yune	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	100
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100
Reiss & Co.	100
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	100
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	50
Carlowitz & Co.	50
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.	50
Johnson, Stokes and Master	50
Meyer & Co.	50
P. and O. S. N. Co.	50
Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.	50
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Standard Oil Co. of New York	50
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Mitani Bussen Kaisha	50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	50
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J. D. Humphreys & Co.	25
A. R. Marty	25
Jebson & Co.	25
Shewan, Tomes & Co.	25
Sperry Flour Co.	25
Wassiomull Assomull & Co.	25
H. Wicking	25
E. Bowdler	20
Harvie & Co.	20
W. Powell	20
W. Tarn	20
Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright	20
G. Murray Bain	20
G. C. Cox	20
Gaupp & Co.	20
S. Shimizu	20
H.E. Major-Gen Black, C. B.	15
J. B. Crook	15
H. M. H. Nemzoo	15
C. Ewens	15
G. C. Anderson	10
Ed. Osborne	10
A. H. Chinoy	10
Hon. F. A. Cooper	10
Jas. H. Cox	10
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	10
East Point Dairy Farm Co.	10
A. M. Essabhooy	10
Framjee Hormusjee & Co.	10

Heinemann, Herbst & Co.	10
C. Inghald	10
H. F. Meyerink	10
N. Mody & Co.	10
H. Stollerfoht	10
F. R. L.	5
E. Niedhardt	5

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

The merchants of the seventy-two guilds who sent petitions to the civil officers in Canton asking for a modification of the postal laws have received a reply from the Governor, who says that as the postal service is under the supervision of Sir Robert Hart, as ordered by the Imperial Government, it is not within his power to effect any modification, but he will memorialise the Throne and ask for a change of the laws. It is rumoured in Canton that the letter-carriers' shops will probably be allowed to carry on their business in the same way as formerly between Canton, Hongkong, and Macao.

His Excellency Wu Ting-fang went to pay his farewell respects to the Viceroy and the Governor on the 23rd February. His Excellency arrived at Hongkong on the 26th by a gunboat and will leave for America by the *Gaelic*.

On the 20th February a band of robbers broke into the Blind Men's Home and the Poor House and robbed the poor destitutes of all they had. The booty amounted to the value of two or three thousand cash.

A big fire broke out in the city of San-oi on the 19th February. Over two hundred houses were burnt to the ground, but there was no loss of life. The cause of the fire is unknown.

On the 2nd February a fire broke out on a junk loaded with a cargo of salt at Wuchow. The cause of the fire was the burning of joss-paper. There were eight junks in a row, all laden with salt, and they were all completely destroyed. A small girl was burnt to death.

Since the China New Year many fantan gambling houses have been opened, some in Ta-shik Street and some in Wing-yeung Street. All of them are under the protection of influential San-ss.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

25th February.

Up to the present no information has been received as to who is to be our new Governor, but no doubt a favourite of the new Ministry will be sent out.

The census report and returns were published last Friday, but I need not give you the results, as you have already published them in your issue of Tuesday last. No less than a year has elapsed between the taking of the census and the publication of the report, but the Committee appointed by the Government deserve much credit, for they have taken great pains and done the work carefully. If any mistakes have crept in they can only be very slight.

On Sunday there is to be a carnival ball at the Club Uniao for the members and their families. The event is being eagerly looked forward to by those who are to be present.

Willison's circus opened here on Tuesday and for three nights have had crowded houses. I believe they have had no reason to regret coming here, and the public has certainly appreciated the visit.

HONGKONG.

The weather lately has been most cheerless and only rarely has the sun penetrated the thick mist which has hung over the colony for many days. Local events have not been numerous or stirring. On the 23rd Feb. the annual meeting and dinner of the City Club were held. On the 25th the Sanitary Board had its usual fortnightly meeting, and on the following day an enjoyable Masonic quadrille party was given at the City Hall. The following Company meetings were held during the week—Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited; Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, and the National Bank of China, Limited.

There were 2,647 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 214 were Europeans.

Kowloon Football Club met the B. Company of the West Yorkshire Regiment on Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley to play off their round in the Shield competition. The game was not of a very high class character. In the first half Kowloon scored two goals to their opponents' one. In the second half neither side scored, but unfortunately the referee's decisions were injudiciously criticized and one man, Wilson, of Kowloon, was ordered off the field for ungentlemanly conduct towards the referee.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Devonian Society was held at the Hongkong Club on Tuesday evening, the 23rd instant, when twenty-two members sat down to dinner; Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., in the chair and Mr. R. K. Leigh, vice-chairman. The toasts were:—The Queen, The County of Devon, The Devonshire Ladies, The President, and the Hon. Secretary. A few songs and Devonshire yarns brought to a close a very pleasant social evening.

The session of the College of Medicine for Chinese commences on the 1st March. From a note of the arrangements circulated for the information of the Court and Senate we learn that the following are the lecturers:—Dr. Thomson, chemistry and surgery; Dr. Clark, physiology and hygiene; Dr. Rennie, midwifery; Dr. Carvalho, pathology; Dr. Paulin, anatomy; Dr. Jordan, medicine; Mr. Titcher, botany; Senior students, osteology. About fourteen students will commence the session.

Dr. Ayres summoned three trolley coolies at the Police Court on Monday for damaging his ricksha. The doctor was riding eastward along Queen's Road on Saturday and he overtook a trolley laden with boxes in charge of the defendants, who spread themselves across the road. An attempt was made to pass the trolley and the coolies were told to make room, but they carelessly pulled the wrong way, the result being that the trolley collided with the ricksha and the latter vehicle suffered damage to the extent of \$5. The defendants were fined \$10 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation.

An Anping correspondent writes under date of 21st February:—The sad news of the death of Mr. J. Petersen has been received with feelings of the most profound regret. His name is not, and never can be, forgotten by his many friends in South Formosa. To his intimate friends he was unusually dear, on account of his manly and unselfish heart, and all know how courageous he was in pushing his way into the camphor districts when troubles and dangers seemed almost overwhelming. The sympathy of the entire community will go to the parents in Germany, in the loss of their only remaining son.

A Chinese messenger employed at the Government Civil Hospital was charged at the Police Court on the 26th February with embezzling \$10. The prisoner's duty was to distribute bills due to the hospital, but he had no right to receive money. On the 6th of last month he presented a couple of bills to a French gentleman at the Messageries Maritimes Office and was paid \$10, which he kept in his own pocket. The hospital authorities, thinking the money had not been paid, sent in a second application and the reply was that the bills were discharged on presentation. Upon receipt of this news Dr. Atkinson questioned the prisoner, who admitted having received the money, which he said he had lost. Commander Hastings sent him to gaol for four months with hard labour.

A Chinese constable named Tam Han was charged at the Magistracy on the 24th February with misconduct. The allegation against the defendant was that he had arranged with certain hawkers in the Western Market to allow them to break the law on condition that they paid him so much a month, the amount varying from 80 cents to \$2. Several witnesses were called and for the defence Mr. Mounsey sought to prove that there was no foundation for the charge and that the defendant had efficiently performed his duties. His Worship said he believed some of the evidence was not reliable, but he could not say that in regard to the whole of it, and he should fine the defendant \$100 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On Sunday morning the dead body of a Chinese girl, about 10 years of age, was found in the harbour. There are no suspicious circumstances connected with the death.

The P. & O. Company's new steamer *Candia*, the first of the Company's double-screw boats, arrived on the 26th February. For the present she is to be employed on the China line, but it is understood that she will subsequently be transferred to the Australian line.

On Monday morning H.M.S. *Spartan* left Hongkong for England. The vessel passed close to the men-of-war in the anchorage and loud cheers were raised by the sailors, and then she went over to Kowloon Dock and bade farewell to the *Centurion* men before leaving by the Lyemoo Pass.

Messrs John D. Humphreys & Son received the following telegram on Saturday morning, which will probably be of interest to shareholders in Olivers Freehold Mines Limited:—"Gold both levels Eureka." By this is understood that a gold bearing reef has been struck at both the 150 feet and 200 feet levels.

Wag No. 1 to Wag No. 2, in the Peak tram-car:—"I say, did you know there were two Fridays this week?" [reading notice posted in tram-car: "Special Car, Friday, 26th instant, at 0.30 a.m.; Special Car, Friday, 27th instant, at 0.30 a.m.; Fares 30 cents."] Wag No. 2 to Wag No. 1:—"Ah! Don't you see, that's to make up for the deficiency; they can only run twenty-eight days this month."

On Saturday afternoon Professor Price made a balloon ascent and a parachute descent at the Happy Valley. On being released the balloon floated gracefully away and when about five or six hundred feet from the ground Professor Price broke away and descended by the aid of his parachute, landing on the ground only fifty yards from the place of ascent. The performance was witnessed by a large crowd. The balloon fell among the trees just below Bowen Road.

There was a large audience at the City Hall on Saturday night to witness the fourth appearance of the Amateur Dramatic Company in "Les Cloches de Corneville," and the piece was again received with the highest enthusiasm. It is needless to add to our comments on the opening performances except to say that at each appearance the company seems to improve, and Saturday night's performance was perhaps their greatest success. The characters were ably represented and the pretty songs and melodious choruses were greeted with ringing applause. Altogether the performance was a great success and proved that the A.D.C. possesses talent sufficient to do credit to this class of opera.

At 1.35 on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the rear of a drapery store at 124, Jervois Street. A strong wind was blowing at the time and in a few minutes there was a very big blaze and, judging by the huge glare reflected in the sky, one would have thought that a whole street was on fire. The Brigade, under Hon. F. H. May and Mr. Corcoran, attended and after working an hour and a half the fire was extinguished. The premises were three-storied and the whole lot was burnt out, while portions of the backs of the adjoining property also suffered damage. The origin of the fire is unknown. The master is in Canton. The premises were insured for \$18,500 altogether—for \$11,500 in the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company and for \$7,000 in the Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company.

The appointment of Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, B.A., LL.B., to be Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue, and of Mr. A. M. Thomson, M.A., to be Postmaster-General, is notified in the *Gazette*. Mr. Smith will continue to act as Puisne Judge and Mr. Thomson as Treasurer until the return to the colony of His Honour Mr. Justice Wise. In connection with official appointments we may mention that Mr. H. E. Wodehouse is expected to return in two or three months and will resume his duties as Police Magistrate, so that the expected vacancy in that department will not take place. Mr. Wodehouse wished to retire, but as he has not reached pension age and cannot plead ill health the Secretary of State refused to sanction his application. Dr. Eitel retires in April next and will be succeeded as Inspector of Schools by Mr. Brewin.

The bakeries notify that owing to the continued increase in the price of flour they have been compelled to raise the price of bread. The market compradores also notify an increase in certain classes of provisions.

The flag of the German Consulate, the German Club, and a number of the hong were at half-mast on the 26th February owing to the death of Mr. E. J. Hagan, of the firm of Stollerfoht and Hagan, a much respected member of the German community.

The members of the City Club dined together at their premises in Ice House Street on the 23rd February, after concluding the business of their annual general meeting, which was held the same evening at six o'clock. The business included the presentation of a satisfactory balance sheet, which was passed unanimously, and the election of committee and president for the year. Mr. J. H. Maclehoose was unanimously re-elected president and accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his past services. The dinner took place in the large billiard room, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion and looked festive with a brilliant display of bunting, plants, and Chinese lanterns. Between forty and fifty members and guests sat down to the repast, the company being presided over by Mr. J. H. Maclehoose, and the first annual dinner held in connection with the club proved a great success. After dinner a short toast list was submitted, including "The Queen," proposed by the chairman, "Trade and Commerce of Hongkong," proposed by Mr. A. H. Mancell in a short but appropriate speech; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. T. B. Powell and responded to by Mr. W. T. Mitchell; "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces," submitted by Mr. G. L. Duncan and responded to by Mr. W. K. Willis; and "the City Club," proposed by Mr. G. W. Watling. The string band of the West Yorkshire Regiment was present and added considerably to the enjoyment of the gathering by their capital rendering of a short selected programme of music. Songs and recitations were also contributed by members and friends, and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most successful gathering to a close.

A pawnbroker who defied the order of the Magistrate to deliver up a clock to the owner is now serving a period of ten days in gaol. The facts are simple. A man stole a clock and pawned it for \$2.20 at the shop of Lau Pat, 164, Wellington Street. Fortunately the thief was caught and, what is a very common occurrence, the pawnbroker was ordered by the Magistrate to restore the clock to the owner. The pawnbroker handed the clock to his foks, who returned it to the shop and refused to deliver it back to the owner. Inspector Baker was told about the pawnbroker's obstinacy and he distinctly gave him to understand that the clock had to be returned or serious consequences would follow. The pawnbroker thought he would ride the high horse and he exclaimed "I shall not give up the clock and the Magistrate can do what he likes. I shall engage a lawyer." There was nothing to do but to obtain a search warrant, which Inspector Baker executed and so obtained the clock and charged the pawnbroker with unlawful possession of it. The pawnbroker carried out his threat and engaged a lawyer, Mr. Mounsey appearing for him at the Police Court on Saturday. Mr. Mounsey endeavoured to put a good complexion on his client's case by saying that the order was somewhat of a hardship, as the pawnbroker had not acted in any suspicious way. Commander Hastings said the defendant had been guilty of gross contempt of court and that was the real principle in the case upon which to go. The defendant would be kept in gaol for ten days.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton and Macao	6,284,518	7,510,177
Shanghai and Hankow	18,410,818	21,317,406
Foochow	12,749,506	14,676,078
	27,444,832	43,503,661

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Shanghai	19,800,591	23,094,771
Amoy	19,022,415	18,169,808
Foochow	11,716,784	12,199,184
	50,548,770	54,463,563

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Shanghai and Hankow	22,949,128	27,240,869

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Yokohama	27,305,005	29,601,011
Kobe	14,777,490	18,434,402
	42,142,495	48,035,413

SILK.

Shanghai, 25th February.—(From Mr. A. B. Burkill's Circular).—London advices are to 24th, and quote "Gold Killing 8/6, Blue Elephants 9/10. Market quiet." Raw Silk.—The market has been extremely flat during the week, the only feature of interest being the settlement of some X-reeled Hand Filatures for the American market. There would also seem to be more encouragement for Steam Filatures, as the export has been increased by shipments of about 300 piculs. Tsatlees.—There has been very little enquiry, but prices are well maintained. Tayaasams.—Good qualities are quite out of stock, and purchases are extremely limited. Yellow Silks.—No transactions. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 18th to 24th current, 181 bales White, 205 piculs Yellow, and 28 piculs Wild Silks. Re-reels and Filatures.—About 150 bales X-reeled Hand Filatures have been settled at quotations, and considerable quantities are under offer. Some transactions are reported in Steam Filatures, fine sizes, but terms have not transpired. The export of Steam Filatures to date is: to London 6 bales, to Continent 1,937 bales, and to America 1,978 bales. Waste Silk and Pongees.—No transactions of consequence.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton	18,456	12,577
Shanghai	89,866	47,256
Yokohama	12,344	16,235
	71,266	76,068

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton	2,668	9,047
Shanghai	4,814	9,141
Yokohama	13,892	26,679
	21,374	44,867

CAMPOR.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—There is no change to report in the position of this market. Quotations for Formosa are nominally \$46.50 to \$47.00. Sales, 100 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—The market has fallen back into dullness and prices are declining.

Quotations are:—	
Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$7.27 to 7.30 per picul
do. 2, White	6.84 to 6.87
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	4.50 to 4.52
do. 2, Brown	4.32 to 4.35
Swatow, No. 1, White	7.18 to 7.20
do. 2, White	6.28 to 6.32
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	4.37 to 4.40
do. 2, Brown	4.25 to 4.28
Soochow Sugar Candy	11.03 to 11.07
Shekloong	9.52 to 9.55

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The German steamer *Niobe*, sailed on the 20th February. From Hongkong for Havre—15 cases bristles, 200 bales bamboo, 45 cases ohinaware and 840 rolls matting. For Havre option Hamburg option London—40 cases

aniseed oil, 10 cases vermillion and 40 cases essential oil. For Hamburg—40 boxes preserved ginger, 60 cases preserved ginger, 5 cases vermillion, 100 bales rattan, 515 bales feathers, 56 rolls mats, 23 cases camphorwood trunks, 8 cases bristles, 70 packages crackers, 7 cases chinaware and 5 packages sundries. For Hamburg option London—68 bales feather. For Bremen—70 bales mats. For New York—11 cases abamboow reed and 88 cases cassia oil.

The British bark *Sumbawa*, sailed on the 24th February. For San Francisco—4215 empty quicksilver flasks, 1,000 bales gunnise, 3,000 bales hemp, 4,500 bags rice, 1,993 packages firecrackers, 3,235 packages merchandise, 260 cases rice flour, 350 cases nut oil, 113 bales cassia, 50 packages rattan chairs, 67 cases wooden trunks and 28 cases hats.

The steamer *Ravenna*, sailed on the 25th February. For London—7 cases cigars and 1 case curios from Manila, 20 bales duck feathers, 4 packages tea, 2 packages lyahses and 4 packages private effects from Foochow, 343 bales canes, 36 bales partridge canes, 329 rolls mats and matting, 2 cases birds feathers, 8 cases silk piece goods, 6 cases cigars, 6 cases bristles, 3 cases china ink, 1 case silver ware and 100 packages tea in Transit. For France—428 bales raw silk and 6 cases silk piece goods. For Milan—10 bales raw silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—Bengal.—A further decline has taken place in prices during the period under review. Latest quotations are \$662 for New Patna, \$695 for Old Patna, \$667 for New Benares, and \$705 for Old Benares.

Malwa.—A steady business has passed in this drug during the past week. Quotations are unchanged, the following being the latest figures:—

New (this yr's)	\$760 with allance of 1 to 3 cts.
Old (last yr's)	\$780 " 0 to 2 1/2 "
Persian	\$800 " 0 to 2 1/2 "

Persian.—There has been a fair amount of sales during the interval, the demand being solely for Formosa. Latest prices are \$490 to \$575 for Paper-wrapped and \$480 to \$565 for Oily.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,218 chests
Old Patna	1,220 "
New Benares	320 "
Old Benares	163 "
Malwa	180 "
Persian	560 "

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1897.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Feb. 25	682 1/2	700	690	715	760	800
Feb. 26	677 1/2	700	685	710	760	800
Feb. 27	670	700	676 1/2	710	760	800
Feb. 28	670	700	676 1/2	710	760	800
Mar. 1	657 1/2	695	665	705	760	800
Mar. 2	662 1/2	695	667 1/2	705	760	800

RICE.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—Stocks are accumulating and the market is weaker. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.22 to 2.25
Round, good quality	2.42 to 2.45
Long	2.65 to 2.68
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.28 to 2.31
Garden, " No. 1	2.70 to 2.73
White	3.21 to 3.25
Fine Cargo	3.42 to 3.45

COALS.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—Market active. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$ — to 16.50 ex godown, nom.
Australian	6.50 to 6.75 ex ship
Milke Lump	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal
Milke Small	— to — none offering
Moji Lump	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, firm

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 2nd March.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND FIBRE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn—25 bales No. 5 at \$70, 675 bales No. 10 at \$70, 675 bales No. 12 at \$85 to \$90, 100 bales No. 16 at \$87 to \$94, 865 bales No. 20 at \$101 to \$107. Grey Shirts—600 pieces. Snake and Elephant at \$2.75, 3,000 pieces.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—H
kong Lands continue steady at \$77 with
sales and buyers at that rate. Hotels
quieted down and are neglected at \$50.
West Points have found further buyers.

and close steady at that rate. Humphreys Estates have been negotiated at \$9, closing steady at that rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have again changed hands at \$22, Watsons at \$12½ and \$12½, Electrics at \$8.10 and \$8, Ropes at \$159, \$160, \$161, and \$162, Fenwicks at \$32½, \$32½, and \$33, and Elwos at quotation. Ices have been done at \$107, but small lots are now wanted at \$108, without finding sellers.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks		[\$342.50, sel. & b.
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	174 ½ prem.==
China & Japan, prf.	25	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares.....	£8	\$2½, ex div. sellers
Founders Shares..	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	£1	\$9, sales & buyers
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$150, sal. & sellers
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.	\$5	(in liquidation).
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$33, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$22, buyers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$8, sales
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$95, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$37, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$108, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G. ...	\$50	\$58, sales & buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$162, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	249 p. ct. prem.==
Insurance—		[\$436.25, sel. & b.
Canton	\$50	\$185, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$108½, sal. & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$79½, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$372½, ex div.
North-China	£25	Tls. 195, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$28½, sellers
Union	\$25	\$235, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$160, sales & buyers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$77, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$15, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$20, sales & sellers
Linson Sugar	\$100	\$48, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	75, sales
Jelebu	\$5	\$2.50, sales & sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.30, buyers
Do. Preference ...	\$5	\$1.60, buyers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$7, sales
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$2½, sales
Punjom	\$4	\$9.75, sales
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$2.75, sales
Raub	13s. 10d.	\$12, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$70, sales & buyers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2 10s. sales
Do. Preference...	£10	£6
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$61
H. Canton and M. ...	\$15	\$35½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$47, sales & buyers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$43½
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12½, sales & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 25th February.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—The market have been active during the week, and prices have been well maintained. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were sold to Hongkong early in the week at 175 per cent premium for cash and 177 for delivery on the 31st March. Business was done locally at 175 and 173½ per cent premium, and there are shares offering at the close. Bank of China and Japan Deferred shares are wanted at 25. Marine Insurance.—North-China Insurance shares were sold at Tls. 190 cash and the same rate for delivery on the 31st March. Cash shares are offering. Yangtszes were sold to Hongkong at \$160, and were placed locally at \$162.50 and \$160 for 31st March. Cantons were sold at \$180, Straits were placed locally at \$20.75 for the 31st March, and were purchased from Hongkong for the same date at \$20. Shares are offering both cash and time. Fire Insurance.—Chinas have been in demand, and a sale was made at \$110 for delivery on the 30th June. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were placed to Hongkong at \$34 and \$34.25. Indo-China S. N. shares have been sold to a fair extent at Tls. 33 to Tls. 33.50 cash, Tls. 33.50 for February, Tls. 33.50 for March, and Tls. 33.50 to Tls. 34.50 for April

delivery. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed for March at Tls. 29, and they are wanted cash and time. China Sugar Refining shares were done at \$145 cash and \$150 for 30th April. Shares were also placed to Hongkong at \$146. There are sellers at the close. Mining.—Sheridans are wanted at Tls. 3. Punjoms were sold to Hongkong at \$10. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were placed at Tls. 187.50 to Tls. 190 cash, and Tls. 187 to Tls. 195 for April delivery, and are offering cash. Shanghai Dock shares, with Tls. 50 paid up, are offering at Tls. 45. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 122.50. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Shares have changed hands at Tls. 90 ex div. Kowloon Land and Building shares have been placed to Hongkong at \$15.25 ex div. Industrial.—Shanghai Gas shares have been sold at Tls. 220 for the 15th March, and subsequently at the same price cash. Ewo Cotton S. & W. shares were sold at Tls. 85, Loan-Kung-Mow shares at Tls. 90, and Soy Chee Cotton shares at Tls. 525. International and Laou-Kung-Mow shares are offering at quotations. China Flour Mill shares are wanted at Tls. 48. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares changed hands at Tls. 207.50 cum dividend. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares have been placed at Tls. 160/161.50 cash, Tls. 162.50 for March, Tls. 165 for April, Tls. 165/167.50 for June, and Tls. 170 for August. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 480 to Tls. 510 cash, Tls. 525 for March and April, and for August and October at Tls. 600. Central Stores shares, with \$15 paid up, were sold at \$11 and \$10. Loans.—Some Municipal Debentures of 1896 were sold at Tls. 101 plus the accrued interest. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—\$341.87.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—25.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, pref. shares.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$25.75.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$100.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$235.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$74.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 195.
Yangtze Insee. Assocn., Ltd.—\$158½.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$169.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$28½.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$391.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$107.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 32.50.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$60½.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—\$70.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—Tls. 17.50.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 25.50.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$145.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52½.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 3.00.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$9.20.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$3.10.
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$2.20.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$11.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 200.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 187.50.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$405.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 122.50.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$58.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Tls. 30 paid).—Tls. 90.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid).—Tls. 91.50.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$75.75.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 210.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 108.75.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 207.50.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 190.00.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$15.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$9.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 220.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 40.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 55.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 85.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 90.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 525.
Shanghai Ice Company.—Tls. 131.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 255.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 161.50.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 510.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Shanghai Horae Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 80.
J. Lilwell & Co., Limited.—\$60.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$28.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$18.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$61.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 25th February (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—There is no change to report, either in rates of freight, or in the amount of cargo off ring homewards, but we hope to be soon able to record an improvement, as cargo from the northern ports should arrive here in about three weeks. Newchwang expects to be open about 20th March. Coastwise.—A coal charter from Karatz to this is reported as having been fixed at \$1.25, and several settlements have been made from Moji and Nagasaki at \$1.10, which we quote as the ruling rate. For London via Suez.—Plenty of tonnage is available, but there is a scarcity of freight, and departures have received but little support. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 30s.; waste silk 30s.; tea 30s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 47s. 6d.; tea 42s. 6d.; Boston via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 37s. 6d.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 37s. 6d.; Philadelphia via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 37s. 6d.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 37s. 6d. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; Hamburg, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; New York, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 38s. 6d. net; Havre direct, general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Marseilles, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net. 42s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports by all lines. New York, by sail, 19s.; New York by Pacific Lines, 1½ gold cents per lb. tea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Ningchow (str.), Java (str.), Canton (str.), Rohilla (str.), Diomed (str).
For HAVRE.—Nerite (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Coloma, Gaelic (str.), Falls of Dee.
For VICTORIA.—Tacoma (str.).
For BREMEN.—Helen Rickmers (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Strathleven (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Tokio Maru (str.), Taiyuan (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

February—ARRIVALS.
24, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
25, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
25, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
25, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
25, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
25, Ask, Danish str., from Hoihow.
25, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
25, Balmoral, British str., from Moji.
25, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
26, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
26, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
26, Chwnshan, British str., from Singapore.
26, Glaucus, British str., from Liverpool.
26, Keongwai, British str., from Bangkok.
26, Oolong, British str., from London.
26, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
26, Candia, British str., from London.
26, Irene, German cruiser, from Amoy.
27, Toyo Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
27, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
27, Catherine Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
27, Wosang, British str., from Wuhu.
27, Glamorganshire, British str., from Moji.
27, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
28, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Han Cohe Bay.
28, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
28, Henry Failing, Amr. ship, from N. York.
28, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
28, Letimbro, Italian str., from Bombay.
28, Obi, British str., from Kutchinotau.
28, Tamsui, British str., from Chinkiang.

28, Wuhu, British str., from Chinkiang.
28, China, German str., from Han Cohe Bay.
28, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.
28, Donar, German str., from Saigon.
28, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
28, Prometheus, British str., from Amoy.

arch—
1, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
1, Preussen, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Guthrie, British str., from Sydney.
1, Caledonien, French str., from Shanghai.
1, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
1, Cosmopolit, German str., from Tournon.
1, Peiyang, German str., from Moji.
2, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
2, Hohenzollern, German str., from Y'hama.
2, Victoria, Swedish str., from Singapore.
2, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
2, Hainan, German str., from Moji.
2, Independent, German str., from Saigon.
2, Vulcan, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
2, Kee Lung, Jap. str., from Singapore.

February—DEPARTURES.

25, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
25, Anping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
25, Taisheong, German str., for Taiwanfoo.
25, Sumbawa, British bark, for S. Francisco.
25, Chihli, British str., for Canton.
25, Clara, German str., for Pakhoi.
25, Daphne, German str., for Canton.
25, Kiangpak, Chinese str., for Swatow.
25, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
25, Rickmer Rickmers, Ger. ship, for Saigon.
25, Ravenna, British str., for Europe.
26, Energia, British str., for New York.
26, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
26, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
27, Bullmouth, British str., for Manila.
27, Jacob Christensen, Norw. str., for Saigon.
27, Hydaspes, British str., for Singapore.
27, Airlie, British str., for Australia.
27, Ask, Danish str., for Pakhoi.
27, Chingping, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
27, Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
27, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
27, Oolong, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Candia, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Glancous, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Jacob Diederichsen, Norw. str., for H'how.
28, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
28, Prosper, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
28, Siam, British str., for Hoihow.
28, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
28, Tetartos, German str., for Saigon.
28, Thales, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
28, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
28, Wosang, British str., for Canton.
28, China, German str., for Macao.
28, Rurik, Russian flagship, for a cruise.
28, Ad. Kornloff, Russian cr., for a cruise.

March—

1, Wuhu, British str., for Canton.
1, Tamsui, British str., for Canton.
1, Choyssang, British str., for Canton.
1, Spartan, British cr., for Singapore.
1, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
1, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
1, Decima, German str., for Saigon.
1, Zafro, British str., for Manila.
1, Balmoral, British str., for Singapore.
2, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
2, Obl, British str., for Saigon.
2, Prometheus, British str., for London.
2, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
2, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
2, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.
2, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
2, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
2, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
2, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
2, Nanohang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Lyeemoon*, steamer, from Shanghai.—Mr. G. McBain.
Per *Haimun*, str., from Swatow—Messrs. D. Fairweather, G. H. Wheeler, and Sim Kien Kat.
Per *Zafro*, str., from Manila—Messrs. E. Thonart, M. L. Tormow, Torres Bafi, and Jas. Phillips.
Per *Haitan*, steamer, from Coast Ports.—Messrs. E. Waterman, L. Medard, Nomura, Murakami, and Wong S. Ham.

Per *Thales*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mrs. Mannich.
Per *Catherine Apear*, steamer, from Calcutta &c.—Mrs. Stimson, Miss Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, and Messrs. D. Shellim, J. T. Pratt, H. Vost, Victor Murray, E. Harkness, M. S. Kelly and 490 Chinese.
Per *Glamorganshire*, str., from Moji—Mrs. Clindening and Mr. Tate.

Per *Ernest Simons*, str., for Hongkong from Colombo—Messrs. N. Macleod and E. Oetli; Mrs. Rocher. From Singapore—Messrs. T. H. Noltens and B. James Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Noltens, Mr. J. Malcolm Lyon. From Saigon—Messrs. Verschnur, Virobayre, Adolphe Joubert, and Nemlett. For Shanghai from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Chazalon and infant. From Suez—Messrs. J. M. Valdez, R. C. Howlett, Bricard, and Bernard Weill. From Colombo—Mr. Wilke. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Chua Pin Boon. From Saigon—Messrs. A. F. Slater, Philippart, P. Schluter, and P. M. Ader. For Kobe from Singapore—Mrs. Gihu, Mr. Endomoto. From Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Guynemer. For Yokohama from Marseilles—Miss Anna Frey, Messrs. H. Getty and Martin Raudon. From Port Said—Mr. R. P. Innocent. From Colombo—Messrs. Achille Seux, G. Morimoff, A. Egli, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Capt. L. H. Petersen, Messrs. Bangaken and Salam. From Singapore—Messrs. Matsuta, J. Irvine and J. B. S. Jacob. From Saigon—Mr. Bolot.

Per *Chowtai*, str., from Bangkok—Miss Nellie McGilvary.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilcockson, (3) Mr. and Mrs. Boone, (6) Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, (3) Mr. and Mrs. Lay, (5) Mrs. C. M. Cole, (2) Mrs. Gosewisch, (3) Mrs. Wedemeyer, (5) Mrs. C. Sonne, Mrs. Cass, and Messrs. Gillespie, Alex. Patrick, A. Robbins, J. Hanson, W. Cowan, and Capt. Johanneson.

Per *Guthrie*, str., from Australia.—Messrs. A. E. Jolly and H. Thompson.

Per *Caledonien*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. A. P. N. Ewen, Hatagawa and Kawero, Mrs. Diedrich, Messrs. Feinlich, G. Moster, and W. Murray. For Saigon—Mrs. Callum and daughter, Miss Westgarth. For Singapore—Mr. F. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Waglen. From Kobe for Port Said—Messrs. Nakamura and S. Tokemchi. From Shanghai for Marseilles—Messrs. G. T. Moule, Malte Brum, Atukai Nagaya, Durand, Metral, Seulfart, Waclos, and Bault. From Yokohama for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa and (two children. Messrs. C. Benkonnski, S. N. Haginana, and Alfred Culty.

DEPARTED.

Per *Optic*, str., for Shanghai—Mr. J. Stern, Mrs. Kobler, Mr. S. Tsukuhara. Mr. A. Pond, Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, Mr. E. H. Low, Mr. W. Platt, Mr. C. J. Ashley, Mr. C. H. Ford, Mr. G. de Gunsberg, Mr. E. Tomlin, Capt. Fair, Mr. D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson. For Kobe—Mr. P. H. McKay. For Yokohama—Miss G. Wakefield, Mrs. C. H. Cuming, Mrs. J. B. Bannis. For San Francisco—Col. and Mrs. Kessler, Mr. A. Schellhass, Mr. A. B. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. E. T. Pallock, Mr. E. S. Hermanson, and Mr. U. G. Grayne. For London—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Farrest.

Per *Hanoi*, str., for Haiphong—Rev. Bricard, Mr. L. Berindoague, Madame Chambareaud, Mr. E. Sequeira and family.

Per *Taiwan*, str., for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Frischling.

Per *Ravenna*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. P. J. Sproule and Kohnsperer. For Brindisi—Mr. Ribakoff. For London—Lieut. Ed. H. Donovan, R.N., Commander F. G. De Lisle, R.N., Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Wales, Messrs. J. M. Mosher and W. Paton. From Shanghai for Brindisi—Mr. Fienes. For London—Messrs. Streathfield, W. T. Gresson, W. J. Clarke, E. D. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hayward, Master Hayward and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hardman and 2 children, Master W. King, Master L. King, Mrs. E. T. Cooper and child, Miss A. Cooper, Miss A. Pearse, Miss E. M. S. Anderson, Mrs. Cameron, Miss D. Cameron, Miss E. Rendell, Master Geo. Rendell, and Mr. Joseph Poling. From Nagasaki for Calcutta—Mr. E. E. Smith. For London—Mr. Cooke.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Amoy—Mr. Wingate.
For Foochow—Misses Crumpe and Ball. For Shanghai via Foochow—Dr. Morrison.
Per *Sungkiang*, str., for Amoy—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Jacobsen. For Manila—Mrs. Fernandes and 2 children, Miss V. Lansorole.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, Rinder, Jan. 28, O. & O. S. S. Co.
Bygdo, Norwegian str., 773, Polletson, Feb. 28, Wieler & Co.
Caledonien, French str., 4000, Blanc, Mar. 1, Messageries Maritimes.
Catherine Apear, Brit. str., 1,733, Olifent, Feb. 27, David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, Lendon, Mar. 2, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chihli, British str., 1,158, Newcomb, Mar. 2, Butterfield & Swire.
Chowtai, British str., 1,115, Morris, Feb. 28, Yuen Fat Hong.
Chusan, German str., 624, Andresen, Feb. 24, Siemssen & Co.
Cosmopolit, German str., 575, Holtz, Mar. 1, Wieler & Co.
Donar, German str., 1,015, Grundmann, Feb. 28, Lauts, Wegener & Co.
Empress of Japan, Brit. str., 6,000, Pybus, Feb. 23, Sander & Co.
Esmeralda, British str., 966, Tayler, Feb. 21, Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Fatahan, British str., 1,425, R. L. Blight, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton.
Germania, German str., 1,714, Bendixen, Feb. 17, Jebson & Co.
Glamorganshire, Brit. str., 1,843, Uyvyen, Feb. 27, Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Guthrie, British steamer, 1,496, Craig, Mar. 1, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hailoong, British str., 783, Milroy, Mar. 2, Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Haimun, British str., 636, Bathurst, Feb. 25, Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Hainan, German steamer, 740, Clausen, Mar. 2, Siemssen & Co.
Hankow, British str., 2,235, Dick, Butterfield & Swire, for Canton.
Heungshan, British str., 1,054, W. E. Clarke, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Macao.
Hohenzollern, German str., 2,039, Bleeker, Mar. 2, Melchers & Co.
Honam, British str., 1,344, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton.
Hupeh, British steamer, 1,846, Quail, Feb. 22, Butterfield & Swire.
Independent, Ger. str., 1,003, Ahrenkiel, Mar. 2, Wieler & Co.
Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., 2,143, Narasaki, Feb. 16, M. B. Kaisha.
Kee Lung, Japanese str., 995, Wilds, Mar. 2, M. B. Kaisha.
Keongwai, British str., 1,114, Unsworth, Feb. 26, Yuen Fat Hong.
Kiangnan, Chinese str., 1,347, Inokay, Feb. 12, C. M. S. N. Co.
Kong Beng, British str., 862, Joslin, Feb. 28, Yuen Fat Hong.
Kwonghoi, British steamer, 419, Chinese, for Canton.
Letimbro, Italian str., 1,041, Balsito, Feb. 28, Carlowitz & Co.
Menmuir, British str., 1,287, McArthur, Feb. 22, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Pasig, British str., 284, Chinese, for Canton.
Peiyang, German str., 853, R. Kohler, Mar. 1, Siemssen & Co.
Phra C. O. Kiao, Brit. str., 1,012, Pigot, Feb. 24, Yuen Fat Hong.
Powan, British str., 1,842, S. W. Goggin, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton.
Preussen, German str., 5,225, Wettin, Mar. 1, Melchers & Co.
Propontis, British str., 1,390, Farrand, Dec. 23, Chinese.
Quarta, German str., 1,146, Johannsen, Feb. 19, Wieler & Co.
Siegfried, German str., 983, Strecker, Feb. 23, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Swatow, German str., 631, Jespersen, Feb. 21, Siemssen & Co.
Tai On, British str., 769, Galleouaki, Chinese, for Canton.

Toy's Maru, Jap. str., 1,547, Heyashi, Feb. 27, Order.
Viljo, Swedish steamer, 989, Hillbe, Mar. 2, Order.
Vulcan, Norwegian str., 954, Andresen, Mar. 2, Harling, Buschmann & Mansell.
Yikang, British steamer, 886, Smith, Mar. 2, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Coloma, American bark, 814, Noyes, Jan. 17, Captain.
Eurydice, British ship, 1,154, Knox, Feb. 4, Order.
Falls of Dee, British 4-m. ship, 1,845, Lock, Feb. 16, Standard Oil Co.
Fred. P. Litchfield, Amr. bark, 991, Hardy, Nov. 20, Order.
Henry Tailing, Amr. ship, 1,899, Merriman, Feb. 28, Order.
John R. Kelley, Amr. ship, 2,255, Chapman, Jan. 23, Standard Oil Co.
Queen Victoria, British ship, 1,587, Logie, Feb. 4, Order.
Santa Cruz, Amr. sch., 120, O'Keefe, Jan. 3, Captain.
Tam O'Shanter, Amr. sh., 1,845, Smith, Feb. 21, Order.
Torriadale, Brit. 4-m. bk., 2,184, Buchanan, Feb. 6, Standard Oil Co.
West York, British bark, 688, Davis, Oct. 18, Order.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 26th February, 1897.
Alice A. Leigh, British ship, 1,817, Rookes, Jan. 9, Standard Oil Co.
Alice Mary, British bk., 360, Patterson, Dec. 10, Nils Moller and Sons.
Benjamin Sewell, Amr. bk., 1,320, Sewell, Oct. 2, F. W. Styan.
Caledonian, French str., 2,093, Blanc, Feb. 12, Messageries Maritimes.
Chongriong, Korean str., 403, Gunderson, Feb. 3, Meyer, Lemke & Co.
Chungking, British str., 801, Phillips, Jan. 8, Butterfield & Swire.
Clau Mackenzie, Brit. str., 1,509, Iddes, Feb. 15, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. F. Whitney, Amr. ship, 1,307, Pendleton, Jan. 3, Standard Oil Co.
El Dorado, British str., 892, Tamplin, Feb. 24, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Esang, British steamer, 1,127, Tadd, Feb. 12, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Feiching, British str., 998, Warren, Jan. 3, C. M. S. N. Co.
Fooksang, British str., 991, Anderson, Feb. 25, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fuping, Chinese str., 1,058, Clemens, Dec. 31, Carlowitz & Co.
Glenholm, British ship, 1,804, Adamson, Feb. 20, Standard Oil Co.
Haseh, Chinese steamer, 896, Wallace, Feb. 24, C. M. S. N. Co.
Hangchow, British str., 999, Bennett, Feb. 10, Butterfield & Swire.
Hainyu, Chinese str., 1,040, Blethen, Feb. 1, C. M. S. N. Co.
Irene, Chinese steamer, 826, Crawford, Jan. 31, C. M. S. N. Co.
Ixiou, British steamer, 2,274, Nish, Feb. 24, Butterfield & Swire.
Kaifong, British steamer, 999, Wright, Feb. 25, Butterfield & Swire.
Kitty, British bark, 802, Malier, Jan. 6, Order.
Kingshing, British str., 1,244, Young, Feb. 24, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kungping, Chinese str., 740, Richards, Feb. 23, C. M. S. N. Co.
Lasyuan, Chinese steamer, 619, Johns, Jan. 29, C. M. S. N. Co.
Lianking, British str., 1,049, Purkis, Jan. 4, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lukon, Amr. ship, 1,389, Park, Sept. 19, Standard Oil Co.
Ningchow, British str., 1,135, Jones, Feb. 23, China Mutual S. N. Co.
Omega, British s. v., 480, Swenson, Dec. 15, Morris & Co.
Osaka, British bark, 517, Hansson, Feb. 14, Nils Moller and Sons.
Pechili, British steamer, 881, Bradley, Feb. 1, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Peiping, Chinese str., 326, Macfarlane, Jan. 26, Carlowitz & Co.
Rohilla, British steamer, 2,212, Cole, Feb. 12, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 1,080, Rowley, Feb. 24, Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
State of Maine, Amr. ship, 1,468, Carter, Feb. 18, Standard Oil Co.
Store Nordiske, Dan. str., 596, Stenstrom, Jan. 21, G. N. Telegraph Co.
Strathleven, British str., 1,588, Moor, Feb. 23, Fearon, Daniel & Co.
Szachuan, British steamer, 1,158, Derby, Feb. 15, Butterfield & Swire.
Taisang, British steamer, 1,505, Sawyer, Feb. 24, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tungchow, British steamer, 960, Hughes, Feb. 25, Butterfield & Swire.
Valkyrien, British bark, 498, Anderson, Dec. 15, Nils Moller and Sons.
Walter Siegfried, British s. v., 394, Berntsen, Nils Moller & Sons.
Whampoa, Brit. str., 1,109, Anderson, Feb. 12, Butterfield & Swire.
Wingsang, British str., 1,517, Sellar, Dec. 13, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wooning, Chinese steamer, 746, Rea, July 26, Bennerts & Co.
Woosung, British steamer, 1,108, Jones, Feb. 4, Butterfield & Swire.
Wuchang, British str., 899, Sutherland, Feb. 20, Butterfield & Swire.
Yechigo Maru, Jap. str., 712, Tanaka, Feb. 22, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., 1,492, Nirei, Feb. 23, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yungching, Chinese str., 760, Clemens, Jan. 31, C. M. S. N. Co.
Yungping, Chinese str., 567, Corner, Dec. 23, C. M. S. N. Co.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on 20th February, 1897.
Adolf, German ship, 1,651, Schaeppema, Feb. 2, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Ariake Maru, Jap. str., 1,886, Asai, Feb. 14, M. B. Kaisha.
Arisoura Maru, Jap. str., 1,185, Shibuya, Jan. 31, Japanese.
Astracana, British ship, 1,572, Griffith, Feb. 16, Browne & Co.
Baikal, Rus. str., 731, Lemascheffsky, Jan. 24, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Fuyo, Japanese steamer, 789, Tornoe, Feb. 9, Mitsui Bishi Co.
Habarovsk, Rus. str., 1,107, Sheikhasheri, Dec. 27, N. Gray.
Novik, Russian steamer, 149, Maximoff, Dec. 13, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Otaru Maru, Jap. str., 1,507, Minamide, Jan. 25, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Queen Olga, British str., 2,146, Harris, Jan. 1, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Strelack, Russian str., 190, Bredchin, Dec. 13, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Toyoshima Maru, Jap. str., 687, Inouye, Jan. 31, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vladimir, Russian str., 1,101, Bollman, Jan. 2, Holme, Ringer & Co.
Yeiyo Maru, Jap. str., 1,534, Poyle, Jan. 24, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KOBE.

In Port on 22nd February, 1897.
Albert, Norwegian str., 545, Peterson, Feb. 2, Grosser & Co.
Bengloe, British str., 1,932, Thompson, Feb. 8, Cornes & Co.
Djomed, British str., 2,799, Bartlett, Feb. 20, Butterfield & Swire.
Glenfarg, British str., 2,350, Selby, Feb. 20, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., 2,005, Shimadzu, 17, N. Y. Kaisha.
Imberhorne, British ship, 1,997, Lever, Nov. 12, Standard Oil Co.
Ise Maru, Japanese str., 771, Yamaguchi, Feb. 19, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Java, British steamer, 2,632, Chellaw, Feb. 20, P. & O. Co.
Nestor, British steamer, 2,414, Asquith, Feb. 19, Butterfield & Swire.
Owari Maru, Jap. str., 656, Sakamoto, Feb. 6, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oweenee, British bark, 2,384, Burchell, Nov. 30, Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Palamed, British str., 1,489, William, Oct. 23, Butterfield & Swire.
Sakata Maru, Jap. str., 1,369, Wellburg, Feb. 18, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Spokane, Amr. sch., 613, Jamieson, Jan. 15, C. & J. Trading Co.

Vimaria, British bark, 2,163, Steven, Jan. 18, Standard Oil Co.
Yamato Maru, Japanese str., 1,635, Feb. 12, Japanese.
In Port on 18th February, 1897.
Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringwall, Dec. 23, Walsh Hall.
Chingta, British str., 1,789, Williams, Jan. 27, Butterfield & Swire.
Diana, American schooner, 72, Petersen, Oct. 6, Captain.
Esmeralda, British sch., 142, Harrison, Dec. 23, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
F. S. Redfield, Amr. sch., 446, Birkholm, Feb. 11, Okura Kihachiro.
Golden Fleece, Amr. sch., 130, Funk, Sept. 17, Kenan.
Mount Lebanon, Brit. str., 1,555, McClean, Feb. 1, Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nerita, British steamer, 5,100, Daniels, Feb. 11, Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Oceanien, French str., 2,128, Schmitz, Feb. 10, M. M. Co.
Pointer, American sch., 27, Snow, Oct. 8, Captain.
Prince Robert, Norw. ship, 2,654, Hansen, Dec. 18, W. M. Strachan & Co.
Silver Fleece, Amr. sch., 72, Thomson, Oct. 9, J. Kernan.
Sonoma, Amr. bark, 998, Londreen, Nov. 20, Frasar & Co.
Tellus, British steamer, 1,639, Davitsen, Feb. 3, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festina, May 26, Frasar & Co.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, Toogus, Feb. 7, P. & O. Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch boat, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. F. G. de Lisle, at Saigon en route Hongkong.
Archer, cruiser, 14 guns, 3,500 h.p., Comd. O. E. Kingmill, at Yokohama.
Centurion, flagship, 41 guns, 13,000 h.p., Capt. S. H. Login, at Hongkong.
Daphne, sloop, 14 guns, 2,000 h.p., Com. MacArthur, at Manila.
Esk, gun-vessel, 3 guns, 340 h.p., Lieut. Com. H. P. Barton, at Ichang.
Firebrand, gun-vessel, 6 guns, 360 h.p., Lieut. Com. V. Mand, at Hongkong.
Grafton, protected cruiser, 36 guns, 7,350 h.p., Capt. E. P. Jones, at Hongkong.
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. A. Gillespie, at Hongkong.
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. H. F. Shakespeare, at Hongkong.
Humber, storeship, Capt. Frank W. Wyley, at Hongkong.
Immortalite, armoured cruiser, 34 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Ed. Chichester, at Hongkong.
Linnet, gun-vessel, 6 guns, 870 h.p., Com. R. C. Sparkes, at Tientsin.
Narcissus, armoured cruiser, 34 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. W. C. C. Forsyth, at Nagasaki.
Peacock, gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Com. St. John, at Nagasaki.
Pigmy, gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Com. C. J. T. Dormer, at Hongkong.
Pique, cruiser, 22 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. A. O. Corry, at Singapore.
Plover, gunboat, 9 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Com. De Horsey, at Shanghai.
Porpoise, cruiser, 14 guns, 3,500 h.p., Com. F. R. Pelly, at Hongkong.
Rainbow, cruiser, 12 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. W. C. C. Forsyth, at Singapore.
Rattler, gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Hon. G. A. Hardinge, at Hongkong.
Redpole, gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Com. E. H. Grafton, at Hankow.
Swift, gunboat, 8 guns, 870 h.p., Capt. McAlpine, at Manila.
Tweed, gun-vessel, 3 guns, 340 h.p., at Hongkong.
Undaunted, armoured cruiser, 34 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Hallifax, at Yokohama.
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Com. modore Holland, at Hongkong.
Wivern, coast defence ship, armoured, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p., at Hongkong.

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